BLM LIBRARY
88001777

RANGE CONDITION REPORT

PREPARED FOR

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

January 1975

1
35
75

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Denver Service Center

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 3 1975

In Reply Refer To:
4000 (330)

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As directed by the report on the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1975," the Department of the Interior has completed a report on range conditions on public lands. The enclosed report identifies range conditions, expected trends, current management efforts, and three alternative program levels analyzed for their potential to correct deficiencies.

The Department has also attempted to identify tangible benefits that would result from range improvements. Although these benefits are preliminary and need further refinement, they exemplify the significance of improvements in range conditions.

Much of the statistical data is necessarily estimated but is based on the most recent information available in Bureau of Land Management field offices. On the basis of field observations and data, a significant amount of public land continues to deteriorate in condition. The report further reiterates the Department's concern that correction of these deficiencies is necessary.

The presentation of the recommended program and the indicated funding needs is a rough approximation of costs over a considerable time span. The rate at which an improved range management program can be implemented depends on a number of factors, primarily budget and personnel allowances, and relative program priorities within those allowances. Where increases in budget and personnel have occurred in recent years, they have been allocated to the energy and environmental fields rather than renewable resources. Consideration of the needs

CONSERVE
AMERICA'S
ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

for range management in terms relative to other needs does not, however, lessen the urgency and importance of this program on the public lands.

Should you require any additional information on this subject, I will be happy to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Horton

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John L. McClellan
Chairman, Committee on
  Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1 Enclosure
  Encl. 1--Report on Range Conditions on Public Lands

ID: 88001777

HD
241
[illegible]
1975

RANGE CONDITION REPORT PREPARED
for
THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

January 1975

CONTENTS PAGE

List of Tables iii
List of Figures iv
Summary v
Introduction ix

Chapter I, Background

A. Early Grazing History I-1
B. Condition of the Forage Resource I-2
C. Grazing Management I-3
D. Multiple-Use Planning I-4
E. Allotment Management Plan I-5

Chapter II, Present Situation

A. Public Land Statistics II-1
  Livestock II-1
  Wild Horses and Burros II-1
  Wildlife II-5
  Grazing Management II-6

B. Resource Condition and Trend II-7
  Range Condition II-11
  Range Trend II-12
  Erosion Condition II-13
  Wildlife Habitat Condition II-14

Chapter III, Projections at Three Management Levels III-1

A. Resource Condition III-2
  Range Condition III-2
  Erosion Condition III-3
  Wildlife Habitat Condition III-5
  Wild Horse and Burro Habitat III-10

B. Resource Potential III-10
  Forage and Habitat Values III-10
  Watershed Values III-12

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIBRARY
Denver, Colorado
88001777

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Denver Service Center

CONTENTS PAGE

Chapter IV, Program Requirements IV-1

- A. Current Management Level IV-1
- B. Intermediate Management Level IV-1
- C. High Management Level IV-2

Chapter V, Public Participation in Range Mgmt. Planning V-1

Chapter VI, Recommendations

- A. Management Program VI-1
- B. Cost of High Level VI-1

Chapter VII, Appendix

- A. Selected References VII-A-1
- B. BLM Map VII-B-1
- C. Public Response Summary by States VII-C-1
- D. Supporting Data Summary VII-D-1
- E. Glossary VII-E-1

LIST OF TABLES

Table Page

1. Summary of Authorized Use by Domestic Livestock . . . II-2
2. Number of Permittees and AUM's by Size of Permit for Section 3 Lands II-3
3. Wild Horse and Burro Population Present Situation . . II-4
4. Wildlife Population Present Situation II-6
5. Status of Grazing Management II-8
6. Range Condition Present Situation II-12
7. Range Trend II-13
8. Erosion Condition Present Situation II-14
9. Wildlife Habitat Condition Present Situation II-14
10. Wildlife Habitat Trend Present Situation II-14
11. Number of Endangered Species on NRL's by State . . . II-15
12. Projected Range Condition at Current Management Level III-2
13. Projected Range Condition at Intermediate Management Level III-2
14. Projected Range Condition at High Management Level III-3
15. Projected Erosion Condition at Current Management Level III-3
16. Projected Erosion Condition at Intermediate Management Level III-5
17. Projected Erosion Condition at High Management Level III-5
18. Comparison of Current, Intermediate, and High Level Programs IV-3
19. Summary Comparison of Cost and Results for High Range Program IV-4
20. Basis of Calculations of Cost and Results for High Program Management Level IV-7

Appendix Table

1. Present and Projected Populations of Wild Horses and Burros at Three Management Levels VII-D-1
2. Present Range Condition and Projected Range Condition at Three Management Levels VII-D-2
3. Present Erosion Condition and projected Erosion Condition at Three Management Levels VII-D-4

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Page

1. Range Condition III-4
2. Erosion Condition III-6
3. Wildlife Habitat Condition Percent Unsatisfactory Trend III-8
4. Wildlife Population Trends at Current Management Levels III-9
5. Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros III-11
6. High Range Program - 10-Year Schedule IV-5
7. High Range Program - 20-Year Schedule IV-5
8. High Range Program - 30-Year Schedule IV-5

SUMMARY

The Senate Appropriations Committee Report on the FY 75 Appropriations Bill directed the Department of the Interior to review its programs and range conditions and submit a report on its findings together with recommendations for correcting major deficiencies. In response, this report presents the status of the range management program, describes the conditions of the Federal rangelands, identifies potential for improvement, and makes recommendations for correcting deficiencies. To further assist the committee in its deliberations, the report includes the Department's recommendations for accomplishing the identified management objectives.

Background

Domestic livestock grazing has been a significant use of the public lands since the late 1800's. Excessive and mismanaged use by livestock, combined with other uses over a period of time, led to the eventual passage of Federal legislative control via the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

BLM authorizes the use of nearly 12 million animal unit months (AUM's) of forage by 3.5 million cattle and 4.9 million sheep annually on the public lands. Licenses, leases, and permits numbering 20,400 allow grazing use of about 150 million acres in the Western States. In addition, wildlife and wild horses and burros utilize forage, often in competition with domestic livestock.

Present Condition

General rangeland condition reached its most critical level at about the time of the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. Subsequent administration and management of grazing have slowed the rate of decline but have not reversed it except on approximately 25 million acres (16 percent) under intensive management and in some localized areas. As a result, over 50 million acres (33 percent) are in poor or worse condition--an area roughly equal to all the lands in the State of Utah.

Present studies show only 28 million acres (17 percent) of the public grazing land is in satisfactory or better condition and 135 million acres (83 percent) are producing less than their potential. Because of these conditions, the BLM has assigned a high priority to correcting identified deficiencies in problem areas related to grazing use in excess of the recognized grazing capacity and to insure adequate supervision of rangelands within the limits of currently available management resources. Corrective action is being taken Bureauwide on administration deficiencies to insure compliance with the grazing regulations for NRL's.

Present range condition is as follows:

	Condition Classes				
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Percent	2	15	50	28	5
Acreage (million)	3.2	24.4	81.5	45.6	8.2

Condition Trends

With present management capability, BLM will be able to reverse the declining trend in rangeland condition generally on only those areas under intensive management.

Present range condition trends are as follows:

	Improving Acres	Static Acres	Declining Acres
Percent	19	65	16
Acreage (million)	31.0	105.9	25.7

Public rangeland will continue to deteriorate; projections indicate that in 25 years productive capability could decrease by as much as 25 percent--a decline that could be reflected in the possible loss of livestock grazing privileges resulting in local economic disruption. Other losses will be suffered in terms of erosion, water quality deterioration, downstream flooding, loss of wildlife and recreation values, and decline in basic productive capability.

Stabilization of the basic soil mantle from which all renewable resources are generated is of primary importance in management of surface use of the public lands. At present, only slightly more than half of the public lands is in satisfactory erosion condition. The remainder, over 62 million acres, is in an unacceptable condition because of depleted vegetation and excessive runoff. At present management levels, it is estimated another 11 to 12 million acres will deteriorate to an unacceptable condition in 25 years. As soil is lost, the land's productive capability and capacity to respond to treatment declines.

Management Options

In developing and advancing recommendations for correcting deficiencies as requested by the Senate, BLM considered three alternative management options with differing objectives: (1) continuing the current management level, which may neither stop decline on all areas nor result in overall improvement of condition on the public land; (2) an intermediate level of management directed at stopping decline only, without attempting improvement of condition; and, (3) a high level which would not only stop deterioration, but result in substantial improvement and maintenance of range condition.

Comparative results and investments required are as follows:

Program Level and Cost Over 20 yrs.1/ ($ Million)	Good-Excl. Range Condition (Mil. ac.)	Acceptable Erosion Condition (Mil. ac.)	Wildlife Habitat Sat. Cond. (Mil. ac.)	Livestock Forage Produced (Mil. AUM's)
PRESENT MANANGEMENT LEVEL ($216.0)				
Condition Now	27.6	75.6	59.0	13.8
Condition by 2000	35.6	70.0	55.0	12.6
Change (+)(-)	+ 8.0	- 5.6	- 4.0	- 1.2
Change (%)	+28	- 7	- 7	- 9
INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL ($443.0)				
Condition Now	27.6	75.6	59.0	13.8
Condition by 2000	48.6	80.1	57.2	16.0
Change (+)(-)	+21.0	+ 4.5	- 1.8	+ 2.2
Change (%)	+75	+ 6	- 3	+16
HIGH MANAGEMENT LEVEL ($578.3)				
Condition Now	27.6	75.6	59.0	13.8
Condition by 2000	106.9	100.8	83.7	19.8
Change (+)(-)	+ 79.3	+25.2	+24.7	+ 6.0
Change (%)	+285	+33	+42	+43

1/ Does not include on-going administrative costs, e.g., licensing billing, contests and appeals, trespass, advisory boards, transfer, custodial supervision, etc.

Continuing at the present level of management may limit condition improvement to only a minor portion of the public lands and possibly limit the rate of deterioration on the majority of the NRL's from becoming any more serious. Investment in this kind of a program effort could show little beneficial impact except perhaps slowing the rate of deterioration.

Attempting an intermediate level of management will require a considerable increase in capability over the current level and analysis indicates the investment necessary is disproportionately high relative to estimated results and benefits. It may be impractical, if not impossible, to achieve only stability of condition without simultaneous improvement owing to the nature of biological response to management and treatment.

The high level of management necessary to improve range condition to good or better, reduce erosion to an acceptable level, and maintain wildlife habitat and wild horse and burro numbers within a thriving ecological balance, is only slightly more costly than the intermediate level of management. Total one-time investment required at this level is about $330 million; annual operating and maintenance costs after full development is about $33 million. Preliminary estimates indicate that annual benefits in watershed stability, additional livestock forage production, and improved range condition can be valued at nearly $125 million. Additional intangible results such as enhancement of wildlife habitat, reduced flood danger, savings on fossil fuels, and economic stabilization of communities dependent upon the NRL's can be identified but are not readily susceptible to quantification in dollar terms.

If either the intermediate or the high level of range management is adopted as a program goal, the Bureau's present planning capability would have to be expanded for the preparation of additional management framework plans and allotment management plans required to develop the detailed investment plans for implementation.

In summary, analysis of data shows that range conditions are deteriorating except under intensive rangeland management. Significant decline may continue under current management. The only viable solution for significantly correcting these deficiencies is acceleration of the intensive management and development program to arrest deterioration and increase the productivity of the public lands for a multitude of uses.

INTRODUCTION

The Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), administers approximately 171 million acres of public lands in the Western States--the fragmented remnant of the original 1.8 billion acres of the public domain. This land mass encompasses an area larger than all the 13 States of the eastern seaboard. Much of it is desert mountain ranges and arid grasslands with poorly developed, shallow, and highly alkaline soils. Climatically, these western rangelands are mostly arid or semiarid with short growing seasons. Most of this natural land produces forage and habitat for livestock, wild horses and burros, and all forms of wildlife. It is also important as watersheds for domestic, industrial, and agricultural water supply in the Western States.

Growing concern over the unregulated and depleting use of the public lands prompted the Congress to pass the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. This Act has been one of the basic legislative authorities governing the conservation, protection, and management of the vacant public domain lands. Today, the continued growth of the West, accompanied by changes in national and regional needs, has again focused attention on the resources of these lands. Concern over the lack of priority accorded to correcting the deteriorating condition and restoring the land to its unrealized productive potential is being expressed from many quarters. This concern was expressed by the Western governors at their conference in Salt Lake City April 14-19, 1974, when they passed the following resolution:

> That the delegates attending the Rangeland Development Workshop of the Western Governors' Conference on Agriculture establish as their objective the establishment of a program to develop western rangeland to an optimum through increasing permanent cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees for reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved quantity and quality of water yield, and increasing the productive capacity for all rangeland values and uses, and let it be further RESOLVED that to accomplish this objective, the Workshop delegates recommend that:
>
> 1. A regional development committee composed of representatives of each western state be established to provide regional leadership in initiating a coordinated and accelerated range educational, research, management, and development program that encompasses all western rangelands regardless of ownership.

2. Rangeland development committees be established in each state to implement, coordinate, and provide leadership to state rangeland development programs.

3. Funds be solicited from all available sources to accelerate research, proper management, and development of all western rangelands.

4. Federal agencies recognize and encourage management practices to attain a reasonable condition of livestock forage and wildlife habitat, and take action to encourage private investments on public lands.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in directing this report, stated:

> Although the Committee has increased the amount for range management, it is aware the total of little more than $10 million provided in the bill is grossly inadequate. Range conditions are deteriorating at an alarming rate, and budget estimates repeatedly do not meet the Federal responsibility in this area. The Committee directs the Department to review its programs and range conditions and submit to the Committee by January 1, 1975, a full report on its findings together with recommendations for correcting major deficiencies. Further, the Committee will expect the Department to present more realistic estimates in future budget requests for range management.

This report, containing data from individual State reports, does not attempt to cover all areas impacted by declining rangeland conditions or situations impacting the range management program of the BLM. Items of importance that are not included would be considered in the process of refining and carrying out an intensive program should such a program be implemented in the future. As an example, wildfire protection is very important to range conditions and the range management program, but its specifics are not discussed. Other items such as dependency studies, public access, nongame wildlife habitat, water supply management, grazing fees, recreation management, cultural value protection, research and training needs, environmental considerations, and interagency relations are all in the same broad category. The funding requirements estimated in this report do not include possible ramifications of the latest decision of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (December 30, 1974) relating to the Bureau of Land Management complying with Section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act. The requirements and possible impacts on program direction are not known at this time. These and many other interests will be handled through the BLM's planning system and regulation revisions where required.

The committee and reviewers should be aware of the inherent hazards associated with making projections into the future for highly complex biological situations and problems of inventorying or estimating conditions or animal populations. Estimates are conditional upon the information available to the BLM and are subject to adjustments or corrections as better data becomes available.

RANGE CONDITION REPORT PREPARED FOR THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

A. Early Grazing History

The grazing resources are the most extensive in area and receive the widest economic use of all resources on the public lands. Prior to the advent of the white man, these lands maintained large numbers of buffalo, deer, and other grazing animals that inhabited the plains and mountains. The Spanish brought to their settlements in the Southwest and California the ancestors of the livestock destined to use much of the public ranges. Gold may have been the primary incentive for the early migrations from the East to the Far West, but it was the vast grazing resources of the Great Plains area and the Far West which drew the trail herds from Texas northward and westward.

The wealth to be had from the native forage resource attracted foreign capital, principally from Britain and France. Many large cattle ranches, far greater in size than exist today, were developed in those early years. By the 1870's the range cattle industry was Big Business throughout the Plains and the push westward across the Rockies was underway. During this period the vast range forage resource was thought to be inexhaustible. The cattle and sheep populations soon reached, and then passed, the safe grazing capacity of the ranges. This was climaxed by a critical drought and the severe winters of 1885-1886 and 1886-1887.

Enormous livestock winter losses experienced by the large ranching companies produced financial reverses from which they never recovered. Contributing to the dissolution of the big companies was the swelling immigration to the western country of homeseekers, which was hastened by the western extension of the railroads. Seemingly almost overnight the former vast expanse of open range in the Plains area was broken by the homesteads of new settlers. Fences were built, the sod broken out, and the land seeded to grain and other crops.

Control of the range by ownership or control of strategic lands or waters was successful only to a relatively minor degree. The philosophy became "first come, first served." This cut-throat competitive type of grazing had a decidedly detrimental effect on the forage and land. The more desirable forage plants, under extreme heavy use, became weakened and died. In some areas vegetation became so sparse that serious erosion problems arose. Many of the stockmen knew the folly of this system of grazing but were helpless to correct it.

As early as 1880 the Public Land Commission recognized the need for control of grazing but was unable to get support for a plan to dispose of grazing land in four-section blocks, large enough to establish small ranches. Subsequently, repeated attempts were made in Congress to secure grazing control legislation but without success. Lack of unanimity on the issues among the stockmen themselves delayed positive action. Finally, the necessary remedial legislation was enacted in the form of the Taylor Grazing Act on June 28, 1934. The Act provided, among other things, for the creation of grazing districts on the public lands by the Department of the Interior. As originally passed, the Act authorized the inclusion of not to exceed 80 million acres of public domain land in grazing districts. By amendment of June 26, 1936, this limitation was increased to 142 million acres.

Farrington R. Carpenter was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the law. A separate division in the Office of the Secretary, the Division of Grazing Control (later to become the Grazing Service and the Division of Range Management in the Bureau of Land Management), was formed. The new organization was originally staffed with 17 men drawn from the Geological Survey, General Land Office, and Forest Service. In January 1936 the organization was expanded through selection of persons from civil service rolls.

B. Condition of the Forage Resource

At the time the Taylor Grazing Act was passed the public lands were in the most critical condition since grazing use of them had first become general. The drought cycle which began a few years earlier reached a peak of severity in 1934, exaggerating all of the evils of past misuse. This condition was not peculiar to the public lands alone, but was general throughout the western range country. The public lands also suffered from the overflow of livestock removed from the national forests and the complete lack of regulated use. In 1932 it was estimated that the western range had lost nearly 50 percent of its original productivity. Valuable perennial vegetation which formerly protected the soil surface was destroyed and was replaced by invading annual grasses, brush, and weeds. Range depletion was especially serious around the permanent waterholes and generally resulted in replacement of palatable forage species with undesirable brush and unpalatable forage plants.

The inevitable results of overuse and depletion of the range were decreased vegetation and forage, accelerated soil erosion and runoff, and instability of the livestock industry dependent upon the public domain. A vicious circle of increasing use of a decreasing forage supply, resulting in further depletion, was established and continued unbroken until the passage of the Taylor Act in 1934 made possible the control and regulation of range use on the public domain. One hundred years was considered a minimum of time needed to restore the public land to its original productivity. Such improvement could be attained only through management of grazing use, permitting the natural range restorative forces to operate, and applying artifical revegetation and other conservation practices to that part of the range where practices were feasible.

> Piecemeal attacks on the range problem have been made in the past, but this report has been prepared in the belief that only a comprehensive attack on the entire range program will suffice. Many conditions, forces, and problems are common to the entire western range country. Only through consideration of the whole is it possible to obtain a background and a grasp which will permit sound and lasting remedial action.

This statement was made almost 39 years ago (April 28, 1936) on page 1 of Senate Document No. 199 entitled The Western Range and could be restated today without any changes.

The Western Range, a report of 620 pages, was an in-depth analysis of the western rangelands and largely a group effort with major contributions from Forest Service employees and assistance from other government units both within and without the Department of Agriculture.

The trends in range forage depletion for the period 1930-35 for the public domain lands in grazing districts were reported as: improving 1 percent, little or no change 6 percent, and declining 93 percent. It was reported that 84 percent of the public domain had lost more than half of its forage value and the entire area had been depleted an average of 67 percent (p. 111, The Western Range).

C. Grazing Management

The initial job of the Division of Grazing was the allocation of grazing privileges in accordance with recognized grazing qualifications. During this early period the specific rangeland production data needed for adjusting grazing use to the ability of the ranges to sustain livestock grazing was not available. The transition from a custodial administration period to an emerging era of intensive grazing management policy began shortly before the Second World War and increased in momentum afterwards. The Grazing Service (1934) and the General Land Office (1812) were combined in 1946 to form the present Bureau of Land Management. By 1950, appropriations had increased sufficiently to allow BLM to hire additional professional range conservationists and initiate a program to inventory the rangelands and balance livestock use with range forage production. This range inventory and adjudication process often resulted in reductions in numbers of livestock use and sometimes resulted in lengthy legal proceedings between the Bureau and the affected ranchers.

The grazing management rationale during the adjudication period was generally premised on the concept of proper stocking rate which meant the degree and time of use of the current year's growth which could be grazed without harm to the forage plants. By the mid-1960's it was evident that this concept of proper use was not stopping declining range conditions or adequately providing for other uses also dependent upon the rangeland resources such as wildlife habitat and watershed protection. This situation led to a review of the physiological needs of the rangeland plants to grow and survive in relationship to grazing use pressures being placed on them.

A combination of tried and proven concepts of range management involving seasonal rest from grazing and rotation of grazing use was introduced on selected Bureau lands in 1965. These grazing principles (rest-rotation grazing and multiple-use land management), proved highly successful, where properly applied, in terms of livestock production and rangeland rehabilitation through a natural revegetation process. It is also now apparent after 10 years of these management efforts that benefits accruing to wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and recreational values are often greater than the forage production benefits for which the original trial systems were designed. This was the beginning of the allotment management plan program which has gained acceptance by many range managers, livestock operators, game managers, and conservationists.

D. Multiple-Use Planning

Most policies, goals, and objectives for public land management are derived directly from legislation which is single-land-use directed such as mining, grazing, rights-of-way, recreation, wild horses and burros, and timber production. However, some laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 add statutory authority that affects all major actions taken by Federal Agencies. Having policies, goals, objectives, and management principles which are both complementary and conflicting, BLM has developed a comprehensive and systematic planning system to insure that all factors are taken into consideration on the national resource lands (NRL's). The multiple-use planning system provides for rational analysis and public participation for solutions to management problems.

The livestock grazing management program of the Bureau represents only one activity or use that may be occurring at the same time on the same area of land. In addition to grazing, the other uses may include wildlife, recreation, mineral extraction, watershed management, timber production, and public uses such as utility rights-of-way, sanitary land fills, recreation sites, and communication sites. Each user and use produces impacts on the rangeland and collectively these could produce a total effect in combination with climatic conditions that exceeds the rangeland's capacity to sustain itself or to recuperate from past misuses.

The Bureau's planning system is similar to traditional land use planning approaches and serves as the basis for the collection and analysis of basic rangeland resource inventory data. A section includes a detailed description of the existing known information of the planning area, a physical inventory of individual resources (lands, minerals, wildlife, watershed, forestry, forage production, etc.), and an analysis of the resource production opportunities. A second section called the management framework plan (MFP) is a process designed to identify and reconcile major land and resource use and user conflicts. It is prepared using a multidisciplinary team approach at the local level coordinated with a variety of outside groups and representative interests to obtain an organized public response evaluation process.

Significant changes in grazing management on a specific rangeland area should not be made until the management framework plan for that planning unit is completed. This requirement is to insure the proper consideration of other resource values and protection of the environment. Actions or decisions needed to change or halt uses that are adversely impacting the rangeland resources may be implemented at once where analysis or studies indicate areas are deteriorating. The intensive livestock grazing management and wild horse and burro management programs will be applied where appropriate to achieve management objectives identified by the planning system and to eliminate or reduce the adverse impact of grazing on other uses and the environment. The degree to which any of the management or supportive measures can be implemented is dependent upon public support and Bureau capability in terms of funds and manpower.

E. Allotment Management Plan

An allotment management plan (AMP) is a program designed to improve vegetation by manipulating grazing animals. It is an action plan developed by the Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with the range user and other interested publics in support of the multiple-use objectives identified through the planning system.

Through proper manipulation of grazing animals, desirable plants for livestock forage, wildlife habitat, and the watershed are improved and maintained.

The first step in developing an AMP is to gather basic data and analyze the land area. The analysis must consider the effects vegetation changes will have upon the forage and habitat requirements of individual wildlife species as well as the effects these changes will have upon livestock production, soil protection, water quality, and natural beauty. Resource user demands, social, economic, and other available information must also be considered.

After a complete analysis, the specific objectives or goals to be accomplished in the allotment are determined. These are objectives that can be accomplished through grazing management.

A grazing system is then developed to accomplish the objectives. The system is based on the physiological requirements of the vegetation on the allotment. It establishes the grazing use sequence by pasture to provide for normal life processes of plant growth and reproduction. The use is oriented to the enhancement of the vegetative species required to achieve multiple-use objectives. For example, an objective that can be achieved through a grazing system might be improvement of watershed conditions by increasing the vegetative cover for a crucial area to eliminate an erosion hazard; or an objective may be to improve wildlife habitat by increasing desirable wildlife forage in sufficient quantity to sustain a predetermined increase in wildlife populations.

Each AMP includes a number of studies which are used to monitor the effects of the grazing system. The studies data is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the grazing system in accomplishing the specific objectives of the AMP.

CHAPTER II

PRESENT SITUATION

A. Public Land Statistics

Livestock. At the present time, the Bureau authorizes livestock grazing on about 150 million acres of the approximately 171 million acres administered in the Western United States. Of the 150 million acres, it is estimated that 140 million acres are suitable for livestock grazing and about 10 million acres are unsuitable for grazing either because of physical and ecological limitations or because certain lands presently grazed will be designated for other higher priority uses.

There were 20,946 licenses, permits, or leases in effect for the 1973 grazing season to graze approximately 3.5 million cattle and 4.9 million sheep. Nearly 12 million animal unit months (AUM's) of livestock forage were harvested (Table 1) and in addition, there were over 2 million AUM's of grazing nonuse approved.

Throughout the West a rural-ranching ethic, developed from the early settlement days, is a present-day factor in social and community relationships. This dimension of Western ranching is principally family and community related. Table 2 shows the distribution of individual stockmen by size of livestock use (AUM's) authorized on the NRL's. As the data shows, approximately 64 percent of the ranchers are authorized less than 500 AUM's of forage each and range down to an average of 12 AUM's per user. This data suggests that in terms of people, the social aspects of grazing management on NRL's may play a noticeable role in rural community relationships and stabilization of noneconomic values.

Wild Horses and Burros. With the passage in 1971 of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195) the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management, was charged with the protection, management, and control of all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros inhabiting NRL's. Congress specifically stated these animals are to be considered where found as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands and would be managed in such a manner as to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

Wild horses and burros are now far from being vanishing animals. Since the passage of the Act, free-roaming horse and burro numbers have been increasing and present estimates place the numbers of these animals in excess of 50,000 (Table 3) on NRL's. The population figures used are based on a combination of actual counts and estimates by field personnel where inventory data is not yet available. The number of colt increases each year in specific herds

Table No. 1

Summary of Authorized Use by Domestic Livestock[1]

States	Inside Grazing Districts[2]						Outside Grazing Districts[3]				Total Numbers*			
	Licenses & Permits	Livestock Numbers		Animal Unit Months (000)			Leases	Livestock Numbers		AUM's (000)	Authorizations	Cattle & Horses (000)	Sheep & Goats (000)	AUM's (000)
		Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats	Active Use	Non-use	Total		Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats					
Arizona	529	85,488	2,600	558	128	686	482	13,598	15	164	1,011	99	3	850
California	254	48,702	109,711	187	32	219	604	65,732	69,417	179	858	114	179	398
Colorado	1,372	241,183	466,731	586	112	698	558	108,231	233,719	54	1,930	349	700	752
Idaho	1,883	329,706	526,622	1,183	197	1,380	658	125,617	242,219	48	2,541	455	769	1,428
Montana	3,613	332,988	167,626	1,239	10	1,249	1,216	330,569	70,216	193	4,829	664	238	1,442
Nevada	730	364,660	341,394	1,977	614	2,591	19	4,411	40	37	749	369	341	2,628
New Mexico	1,584	215,948	155,852	1,410	262	1,672	844	16,449	29,360	265	2,428	232	185	1,937
Oregon[4]	834	204,550	22,328	931	72	1,003	1,214	63,748	21,470	125	2,048	268	44	1,128
Utah	1,804	147,984	630,773	1,019	387	1,406	---	---	---	---	1,804	148	631	1,406
Wyoming	943	316,037	835,511	1,292	379	1,671	1,807	514,659	960,756	460	2,750	831	1,796	2,131
Totals	13,546	2,287,246	3,259,148	10,381	2,194	12,575*	7,402	1,243,014	1,627,212	1,525*	20,948	3,530	4,886	14,100*

*May not add due to rounding of data

---

[1] Data source is the Grazing Statistical Report for 1973 CY.

[2] Public lands within grazing districts used for grazing purposes under authority of Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

[3] Public lands outside grazing districts used for grazing purposes under authority of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

[4] Includes Washington State data for Section 15 lands.

Table 2 Number of Permittees and AUM's by Size of Permit for Section 3 Lands, 1967

Permit Size AUM's	Permittees[1/] No.	Permittees[1/] %	Total AUM's[2/] No.	Total AUM's[2/] %	Avg. No. AUM's Per Operator[3/]
0-99	3,850	26.7	46,509	0.4	12
100-499	5,342	37.0	802,277	6.9	150
500-999	2,013	14.0	848,786	7.3	422
1,000-1,999	1,586	11.0	1,430,145	12.2	902
2,000-2,999	645	4.5	1,325,500	11.4	2,055
3,000-3,999	316	2.2	1,220,856	10.5	3,863
4,000-4,999	199	1.4	755,768	6.5	3,797
5,000-14,999	398	2.8	3,069,580	26.4	7,713
15,000-24,999	48	0.3	1,372,000	11.8	28,583
25,000+	23	0.2	744,140	6.4	23,354
TOTALS	14,420	100.0*	11,615,561	100.0*	xxxxxx
AVERAGE	xxxx		xxxx		806

*May not total due to rounding.

1/ 1967 Grazing Year, does not include free use, exchange of use, and crossing permits.

2/ Computed on basis of all animals over 6 months of age equal 1.0 animal unit equivalent.

3/ Average number of AUM's grazed in 1966 does not always agree with permit size shown in Column 1.

Source: 1966 Cooperative Grazing Fee Survey, Statistical Reporting Service with USFS and BLM.

TABLE NO. 3

Wild Horse and Burro Population Present Situation[1]

STATE	Horses[2]		Burros[2]		Total[2]	
	Numbers	AUM's[3] Required	Numbers	AUM's[3] Required	Numbers	AUM's Required
ARIZONA	115	600	10,000	100,000	10,115	100,600
CALIFORNIA	3,000	40,356	3,200	25,179	6,200	65,535
COLORADO	500	8,364	---	---	500	8,364
IDAHO	500	8,500	8	90	500	8,590
MONTANA	324	3,024	---	---	324	3,024
NEVADA	20,000	267,165	1,000	8,928	21,000	276,093
NEW MEXICO	7,550	1,500	80	900	7,630	2,400
OREGON	6,000	69,000	16	160	6,016	69,160
UTAH	1,000	16,772	50	600	1,050	17,372
WYOMING	4,411	76,787	---	---	4,411	76,787
STATE TOTAL	42,666	492,068	14,374	135,857	57,040	627,925

[1] A Report to Congress on Administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, June 1974.

[2] Included in numbers are horses and burros claimed under Section 5 of PL 92-195.

[3] Estimates of forage needs on public lands.

has been observed for the past several years in four different States: California, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. This increase is approximately 20 to 25 percent and at this rate the population will double within about 4 years unless animals are removed from the ranges.

Existing legislation provides three methods of controlling excess animals: (1) The animals may be relocated; however, the Act limits relocation to those areas inhabited by wild horses and burros on the date the Act was passed, December 15, 1971. Most of the areas inhabited by these animals are already near or above the optimum stocking rate. (2) They may be placed in the custody of private persons or organizations. This provision has its limitations since many individuals are reluctant to care for an animal which they cannot own. Also, capture for the purpose of relocation or placing these animals in custodial care without the aid of aircraft, a method not permissible under a 1959 Act (PL 86-234), is extremely difficult and costly in the rough, mountainous terrain inhabited by these animals. (3) When it is impractical to use one of the above control methods, the excess animals may be destroyed in the most humane manner possible.

A more complete discussion of the wild horse and burro situation is contained in the report entitled, A Report to Congress on Administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, June 1974.

Wildlife. Fish and wildlife on the national resource lands, both game and nongame species, constitute a major national asset. The BLM's contribution to State economies in the 12 Western States, including gross hunting and fishing receipts alone, is currently about $14.6 million annually. The intangible and indirect values of fish and wildlife are equally as important. Approximately 8 million recreation visitor days on BLM lands in 1973 involve some form of hunting or fishing. Nonconsumptive uses of wildlife (photography, general observation, etc.) unquestionably add quality to the outdoor experiences of millions of Americans. All wildlife-related activities on NRL's add dollars to the businesses which provide goods and services to recreationists.

On the NRL's, within the contiguous 11 Western States, 1.7 million big game animals occur (Table 4). There is a need of 1.8 million AUM's for the estimated forage needs of big game animals. Requirements of small game and nongame wildlife for cover from predators, resting, or shelter have yet to receive adequate evaluation in many areas.

Table No. 4 Wildlife Population Present Situation

Big Game Species	Animal Numbers[1]	Animal Months[2] (000)	AUM's Required[3] (000)
Antelope	184,000	1,085	182
Deer	1,458,000	6,950	1,647
Elk	57,000	264	277
Bighorn Sheep	12,000	85	16
Bear	1,000	9	
Peccary	5,000	1.	
Moose	2,000	15.	15.
Mtn. Goat	15	(120)	
Bison	158	3	
TOTALS	1,719,173	8,403	1,860

---

[1] Population estimates for wildlife occurring on NRL's interpolated from data from the various State game and fish agencies.

[2] Calculated from 1972 BLM Annual Wildlife Report.

[3] AUM conversion factors: 7 antelope/AUM, 5 deer/AUM, 2 elk/AUM, 4 bighorn/AUM, and 1 moose/AUM.

Grazing Management. Table 5 shows that there are presently 1,090 allotment management plans (AMP's) in operation covering approximately 25 million acres. It also identifies a total of 7,139 areas for intensive management. The exact number of AMP's needed may be adjusted when the broad components of the Bureau's land use planning system are completed; however, the data indicates the best local estimates available at this time.

While some intensive management actions are being carried out on many allotments where AMP's have not been implemented, it is through the AMP program that livestock management is systematically developed with multiple resource objectives as guidelines. The planning system identifies the relationship of livestock grazing to other resource uses and the extent to which livestock grazing will take place in a geographic area. The criteria for developing and implementing AMP's will focus on improving vegetative and soil conditions resulting in reduced erosion and improved range and wildlife conditions. However, these guidelines may involve any number of multiple-use considerations emerging from land use planning and will also be dependent on the availability of manpower and funds.

B. Resource Condition and Trend

Overstocking of a range area with grazing animals results in overuse of the desirable vegetation and increased soil compaction due to trampling. Because livestock graze their ranges selectively by plant species and location, they consistently graze the more palatable plants and the more accessible areas first. This selective pattern of use is very uneven on plants and areas and usually much the same from year to year resulting in the more palatable plants in the most accessible areas being weakened and gradually killed out. Plants that escape the stress of grazing because of low palatability or other factors are not weakened and their competitive ability to grow and reproduce is increased.

Under conditions of unregulated grazing, plant species that are selectively grazed and suceptible to grazing damage (decreasers) will be weakened and replaced by those plants that escape grazing or are more resistant to grazing pressures (increasers). As the decreasing plant species become less abundant and available to grazing animals, the relative palatability of the remaining plants changes and some of the increaser plants start receiving additional grazing pressures. They are then, in turn, replaced by other increasers less likely to be grazed or are more resistant to grazing pressures. As the rangeland natural plant community is being degraded and destroyed, exotic plants, or those not originally present (invaders) are able to invade and spread over the range. Thus, the plant composition may be changed relatively quickly in a matter of only a few years by improper grazing and further changes may then occur because of soil erosion.

As the botanical composition of the range area changes under the adverse impact of grazing, the delicate adjustment of interacting plant and animal populations and their adaption to the environment is disrupted. Under natural conditions the changes in plant succession are usually slow and progress from low to higher forms as the soil develops to maturity. The plant and animal associations that become established on the mature soil is called the climax association. Resource conditions are usually determined by the degree of departure from the predicted ideal climax community or some other desirable benchmark that is within the control of man. The measurements of these interrelationship conditions are usually subjective and specific for the particular resource being evaluated. However, we do know that the destructive regressive changes in rangeland resource values caused by overgrazing do not occur on well managed grazed lands. Resource conditions deteriorate when desirable plants are reduced in vigor, weakened, and killed and the ground space so vacated is taken over by other less desirable plant species--or remains bare and subject to erosive forces.

Table No. 5

STATUS OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT [1]

State	Number of Plans Existing	Number of Plans Potential	Number of Acres Existing (000's)	Number of Acres Potential (000's)	Livestock AUM's Present[2] (000's)	Livestock AUM's Potential (000's)
Arizona						
Intensive Mgt.	40	319	1,088	7,354	111	569
Interim Mgt.	--	--	920	--	100	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	9,909	4,563	511	182
Total	40	319			722	751
California						
Intensive Mgt.	35	306	378	6,336	48	520
Interim Mgt.	--	--	826	--	43	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	9,021	3,982	441	171
Total	35	306			532	691
Colorado						
Intensive Mgt.	82	875	1,077	7,000	108	1,302
Interim Mgt.	--	--	5,923	--	543	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	1,400	1,400	93	89
Total	82	875			744	1,391
Idaho						
Intensive Mgt.	100	531	1,600	10,400	412	1,854
Interim Mgt.	--	--	8,800	--	659	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	600	600	60	60
Total	100	531			1,131	1,914

---

[1] As of December 1, 1974 - individual State reports

[2] Includes authorized nonuse

Table continues on next page

Table No. 5

STATUS OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT[1]

State	Number of Plans Existing	Number of Plans Potential	Number of Acres Existing (000's)	Number of Acres Potential (000's)	Livestock AUM's Present[2] (000's)	Livestock AUM's Potential (000's)
Montana						
Intensive Mgt.	197	1,106	1,661	7,451	245	1,458
Interim Mgt.	--	--	5,791	--	970	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	1,813	1,813	294	294
Total	197	1,106			1,509	1,752
Nevada						
Intensive Mgt.	87	644	5,364	35,509	362	1,649
Interim Mgt.	--	--	30,146	--	1,425	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	6,438	6,438	161	299
Total	87	644			1,948	1,948
New Mexico[3]						
Intensive Mgt.	193	844	3,230	11,842	512	2,514
Interim Mgt.	--	--	8,612	--	1,190	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	1,718	1,718	266	266
Total	193	844			1,968	2,780
Oregon						
Intensive Mgt.	128	532	2,508	12,887	251	1,924
Interim Mgt.	--	--	10,379	--	392	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	1,218	1,218	431	76
Total	128	532			1,056	2,000

---

[1] As of December 1, 1974 - individual State reports

[2] Includes authorized nonuse

[3] Includes McGregor military withdrawn area

Table continued on next page

Table No. 5

STATUS OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT[1]

State	Number of Plans Existing	Number of Plans Potential	Number of Acres Existing (000's)	Number of Acres Potential (000's)	Livestock AUM's Present[2] (000's)	Livestock AUM's Potential (000's)
Utah						
Intensive Mgt.	167	808	5,170	21,816	455	1,927
Interim Mgt.	--	--	16,210	--	871	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	1,370	934	73	73
Total	167	808			1,399	2,000
Wyoming						
Intensive Mgt.	61	1,174	1,716	15,464	219	2,499
Interim Mgt.	--	--	13,748	--	1,177	--
Custodial	--	--	2,422	2,422	796	326
Total	61	1,174			2,192	2,825
Bureau Total[4]						
Intensive Mgt.	1,090	7,139	23,792	136,059	2,723	16,216
Interim Mgt.	--	--	101,355	--	7,370	--
Custodial Mgt.	--	--	35,909	25,088	3,108	1,836
Total	1,090	7,139			13,201	18,052

1/ As of December 1, 1974 - individual State reports
2/ Includes authorized nonuse
3/ Includes McGregor military withdrawn area
4/ May not add due to rounding of totals

Range Condition. In appraising and managing grazing lands, range managers have developed the concept of range condition. Briefly, this concept is generally expressed as the well being of the range in relationship to that attainable under ideal grazing management.

The Bureau has used five categories of range condition to periodically evaluate and classify the various range sites: excellent, good, fair, poor, and bad. This is an extensive inventory using the interrelationships between vegetation and soil as the basis for evaluation. The current condition of the plants and soil is compared and rated with the natural production capability of the land. As an example, the driest, steepest, hottest sites in the Southwest deserts of Arizona cannot possibly produce as much vegetation as moister, gentler, cooler sites in the northern great plains of Montana no matter how well each might be managed. A brief description of each condition class follows:

(1) A range in excellent condition is producing all or nearly all of the forage that it can and has a fully productive stable soil.

(2) A range in good condition is generally satisfactory although it produces less forage than a similar site in excellent condition. The better perennial plants predominate the site, but there are some less palatable plants. The plant cover is thinner than a comparable site in excellent condition. There is less litter and the topsoil contains less organic matter. Erosion, if any, is slight.

(3) A range in fair condition is unsatisfactory since both soil and plant cover are in a deteriorated state. Valuable forage plants are substantially reduced and they are replaced by less palatable perennial grasses, weeds, and shrubs or by bare ground. There is less total plant cover and litter and there is likely to be active erosion.

(4) A range in poor condition has lost so much vegetative cover and topsoil that it produces only a fraction of the forage grown on similar sites in good or excellent condition. Few of the more valuable perennial plants remain and low-value annuals and perennials predominate the site.

(5) A range in bad condition has only a sparse stand of low-value plants, mostly annuals or unpalatable shrubs. Topsoil is largely gone. The remaining soil is exposed to wind and water and active erosion occurs.

The present situation (Table 6) indicates that the national resource lands are substantially below their potential with only 2 percent in excellent condition while 28 percent are poor, and 5 percent in bad condition.

Table No. 6 Range Condition Present Situation[1]

Condition Classes	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Percent	2	15	50	28	5
Acreage (million)	3.2	24.4	81.5	45.6	8.2

Range Trend. Trend studies are conducted to monitor change in range condition on national resource lands. The latest trend data (Table 7) indicates that 19 percent of the national resource lands are improving in condition, 65 percent are indefinite or static, and 16 percent are declining. This differs slightly from the 1964 range trend report which indicated that 17 percent of the national resource lands were improving in condition, 69 percent were indefinite or static, and 14 percent were declining.

The increase in the percentage of national resource lands in the improving trend category can be attributed to the Bureau's intensive livestock management program (AMP's). Studies on allotments covered by properly supervised AMP's generally indicate that intensive livestock management has all but halted the declining trend in range condition. Trend studies conducted on 6.6 million acres (approximately 25 percent) of the NRL's covered by AMP's show the trend is improving on 3.6 million acres (approximately 54 percent), indefinite or static on 2.8 million acres (approximately 42 percent), and declining on only 225,000 acres (approximately 4 percent).

Certain national resource lands, under interim management, continue to deteriorate. The studies data indicate that slightly more rangelands are in a declining trend today than in 1964. Common indicators of declining range trend are:

(1) replacement of high successional or otherwise desirable forage plants by inferior species; (2) decreased forage production of individual grass tufts with some of the latter breaking down and dying; (3) only a small amount of decaying plant material on the soil surface; (4) increased erosion; (5) decreased grazing capacity; and (6) lower livestock gains.

---

[1] As of December 1, 1974 - Individual State reports

Some national resource lands in each of the five range condition classes discussed under Range Condition are improving, declining, or static, depending on current management efforts.

Table No. 7 RANGE TREND

State	Improving Acres (000)	%	Static Acres (000)	%	Declining Acres (000)	%	Total Acres* (000)
Arizona	1,549	13	7,270	61	3,099	26	11,918
California	2,800	28	5,100	51	2,100	21	10,000
Colorado	2,552	30	4,499	54	1,349	16	8,400
Idaho	1.875	17	7,830	71	1,323	12	11,028
Montana	920	10	7,135	77	1,210	13	9,265
Nevada	5,698	12	37,822	81	3,314	7	46,834
New Mexico	2,091	15	8,636	64	2,833	21	13,560
Oregon	7,209	51	3,575	25	3,321	24	14,105
Utah	3,940	20	11,820	60	3,940	20	19,700
Wyoming	2,379	13	12,252	69	3,255	18	17,886
TOTAL*	31,013	19	105,939	65	25,744	16	162,696

* May not total due to rounding

Erosion Condition. Erosion condition is an expression of current wind and/or water erosion activity under existing management, topography, cover, and climate. Seven categories of surface features are considered in determining erosion condition class, they are: soil movement, surface litter, surface rock, pedestalling, rills, flow patterns, and gullies.

An inventory of erosion conditions conducted on 144.5 million acres of NRL's over the past 5 years indicates that 91 percent of the NRL's is presently sustaining some soil loss. Ten percent is either in a critical, or severe erosion condition (Table 8). Soils in a critical or severe erosion condition are losing soil with almost every storm event. Gullies and rills are well developed and most plants have their roots exposed resulting in a considerable reduction in the productivity for vegetative cover. Erosion on 35 percent of NRL's is considered to be moderate, that is, they sustain soil loss during the heavy storm events and have sustained some loss of productivity. Loss of further vegetation could rapidly accelerate the destruction of these sites and create downstream flooding and deterioration of water quality. Over 46 percent of NRL's is considered to be in a slightly eroding condition; no real damage has yet been sustained, however, management practices over the next few years will determine whether they can be stabilized or if they will further deteriorate losing productivity at an ever increasing rate.

Table No. 8 Erosion Condition Present Situation

Bureauwide	Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe
Percent	9	46	35	9	1
Acres (000's)	12,764	66,931	50,596	12,999	1,282

Wildlife Habitat Condition. Satisfactory habitat is described as that habitat producing at its potential, whereas unsatisfactory habitat is where wildlife productivity has been lowered due to avoidable changes caused by factors fully under the control of man. Table 9 shows the present evaluation of habitat conditions for big game animals, stream fish, and lake fish for NRL's.

Table No. 9 Wildlife Habitat Condition Present Situation

Class of Wildlife	Satisfactory (000)	%	Unsatisfactory (000)	%	Total (000)
Big Game, acres	59,030	(53.2)	52,016	(46.8)	111,046
Stream Fish, mi.	9	(59.9)	7	(40.1)	16
Lake Fish, acres	241	(87.1)	41	(12.9)	282

The general trend under the current situation is for wildlife habitat conditions to continue in a gradual decline (Table 10). Competition between wildlife animals and domestic livestock for available forage resources in some areas is currently under study and evaluation. Vegetative management objectives which are beneficial for increased forage production for livestock are not always beneficial for all wildlife. Where natural vegetative diversity has been replaced by plant monocultures, such as crested wheatgrass seedings or sagebrush dominated areas, some wildlife has usually decreased in number and diversity.

Table No. 10 Wildlife Habitat Trend Present Situation

Class of Wildlife	Improving	Static	Declining	Total
Big Game				
Acres (000)	13,037	95,908	52,348	161,293
Percent	8.0	59.5	32.5	100
Small Game				
Acres (000)	17,230	100,408	51,244	168,882
Percent	10.2	59.5	30.3	100
Nongame*				
Acres (000)	16,725	91,201	51.463	159,389
Percent	10.5	57.2	32.3	100
Fish*				
Miles	60	171	33	264
Percent	22.7	64.8	12.5	100

*Bureauwide data are incomplete in these categories.

Under optimum habitat conditions it is assumed that wildlife populations would be in a healthy state. However, 33 species of wildlife that occur on the NRL's are classified as endangered in the U.S. List of Endangered Fauna, May 1974, and may be an indicator of habitat conditions. Table 11 shows the distribution of numbers of endangered species by State. The potential for extinction or extirpation in the United States by the year 2000 is high for at least half of these species. Public land management at the existing level may not insure the survival of these endangered species.

Table No. 11 Number of Endangered Species on NRL's by State[1]

State	Definite	Suspected	Total
Alaska	2	1	3
Arizona	12	1	13
California	8	3	11
Colorado	3	2	5
Idaho	1	2	3
Montana	0	5	5
Nevada	7	1	8
New Mexico	2	5	7
Oregon	1	2	3
Utah	6	0	6
Washington	1	1	2
Wyoming	2	1	3

1/ The same species may occur in more than one State

Source: United States List of Endangered Fauna, May 1974.

CHAPTER III

PROJECTIONS AT THREE MANAGEMENT LEVELS

Three levels of management intensity, current program level, intermediate management level, and high management level, were considered to evaluate the effectiveness of each in stopping deteriorating resource conditions and correcting major deficiencies.

The current management level is ineffective in protecting the rangeland environment and stopping all declining resource conditions (Chapter II, B). About 25 million acres (Table 7) of the NRL's are in immediate need of better management and rehabilitation to stop declining range trend, protect watersheds, improve range and forage conditions, and enhance wildlife habitat and other uses. These areas are scattered throughout the 135 million acres of the NRL's that are in a static or improving range trend. Because of these conditions, BLM offices are taking action to review and redirect their programs to implement ministerial action to insure that they are in compliance with grazing regulations. First priority has been assigned to correcting identified deficiencies related to grazing authorizations in excess of recognized grazing capacity and to insure adequate use supervision within the limits of currently available resources. For identified problem areas, this effort includes assigning personnel to conduct resource inventories and complete other related work which will result in the proper allocation and management of livestock grazing in those areas.

The objectives of the intermediate management level were identified as: (1) stopping declining range condition trend and stabilizing livestock AUM's, (2) reducing the number of acres in the lower erosion condition classes and stabilizing watershed areas, (3) stabilizing wildlife habitat and wildlife population numbers, and (4) stabilizing wild horse and burro numbers.

The objectives of the high funding level under consideration were: (1) stop declining range trend and improve range condition to good or better, (2) increase the acreage of land in the stable erosion classification and reduce erosion to an acceptable level on a majority of the NRL's, (3) restore, maintain, and enhance wildlife habitat and increase wildlife numbers on public lands, (4) maintain wild horse and burro numbers within a thriving natural ecological balance on the public rangelands, and (5) restore and utilize the productive potential of this natural resource.

The two periods of 1990 and 2000 were used to correlate with the Environmental Impact Statement on Livestock Grazing Management on National Resource Lands released January 21, 1975. This interfacing facilitates using the EIS document as a supportive information base of greater detail than possible in this brief report.

A. Resource Condition.

Range Condition. The current management level projections (Table 12) show only slight improvement of the overall range condition while both the intermediate (Table 13) and high (Table 14) management levels show considerable improvements during the same time frame. Projected figures show an increase in excellent condition range of 29 million acres (18 percent) at the high level by the year 2000 as compared to 6 million acres (4 percent) under the current level. Other categories showed similar response in the high management level. Good condition projections under high program level show about a 250 percent increase over the current management level by the year 2000, while at the intermediate level a 130 percent increase is projected.

Under the high level program it is projected that over 100 million acres would be in excellent and good condition by the year 2000 as compared with only 36 million acres in excellent and good condition for the current management level. Poor and bad conditions under high level program would decrease by 25 percentage points from present conditions and by 27 percentage points over projections for current program levels for the year 2000 (Figure 1). These percentages represent approximately 40 million acres of rangelands where declining conditions have been stopped and improvement made in resource values.

Table No. 12 Projected Range Condition at Current Management Level

Bureauwide	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Percent Now	2	15	50	28	5
1990	3	17	45	29	6
2000	4	18	43	29	6

Table No. 13 Projected Range Condition at Intermediate Management Level

Bureauwide	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Percent Now	2	15	50	28	5
1990	5	25	48	19	3
2000	9	35	42	12	2

Table No. 14 Projected Range Condition at High Management Level

Bureauwide	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Percent Now	2	15	50	28	5
1990	10	37	38	13	2
2000	18	48	26	7	1

Erosion Condition. If the current management level is continued to the year 1990 (Table 15), an additional 5.8 million acres of land or 14 percent will be in the critical and severe erosion condition with the resultant loss of vegetative cover, increased stream sedimentation, and reduction of water quality. Since approximately 40 percent of this land lies in the Colorado River drainage, further deterioration of this acreage would have the net effect of increasing the salinity problem in this stream system.

Projecting the erosion condition under current management levels (Figures 2) to the year 2000, some 11,584,000 acres, 8 percent more than at present, could be in very serious erosion condition and over 50 percent of the total area could be in an unacceptable condition. Corrective measures for the areas in critical and severe condition could become very costly if this acreage is permitted to increase unchecked.

Table No. 15 Projected Erosion Condition at Current Management Level

Bureauwide	Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe
Percent Now	9	46	35	9	1
1990	9	46	32	12	1
2000	9	40	33	17	1

If an intermediate program of allotment management plans for livestock management is implemented, the present erosion condition would be reversed on 17,349,000 acres by the year 1990 and 63 percent of the areas would be in a stabilized or slight erosion condition (Table 16). Flood damages and stream and reservoir sedimentation would be reduced. Water quality would be improved and the cost of maintaining roads, trails, and other manmade structures would be reduced in a corresponding manner.

Figure 1

Range Condition

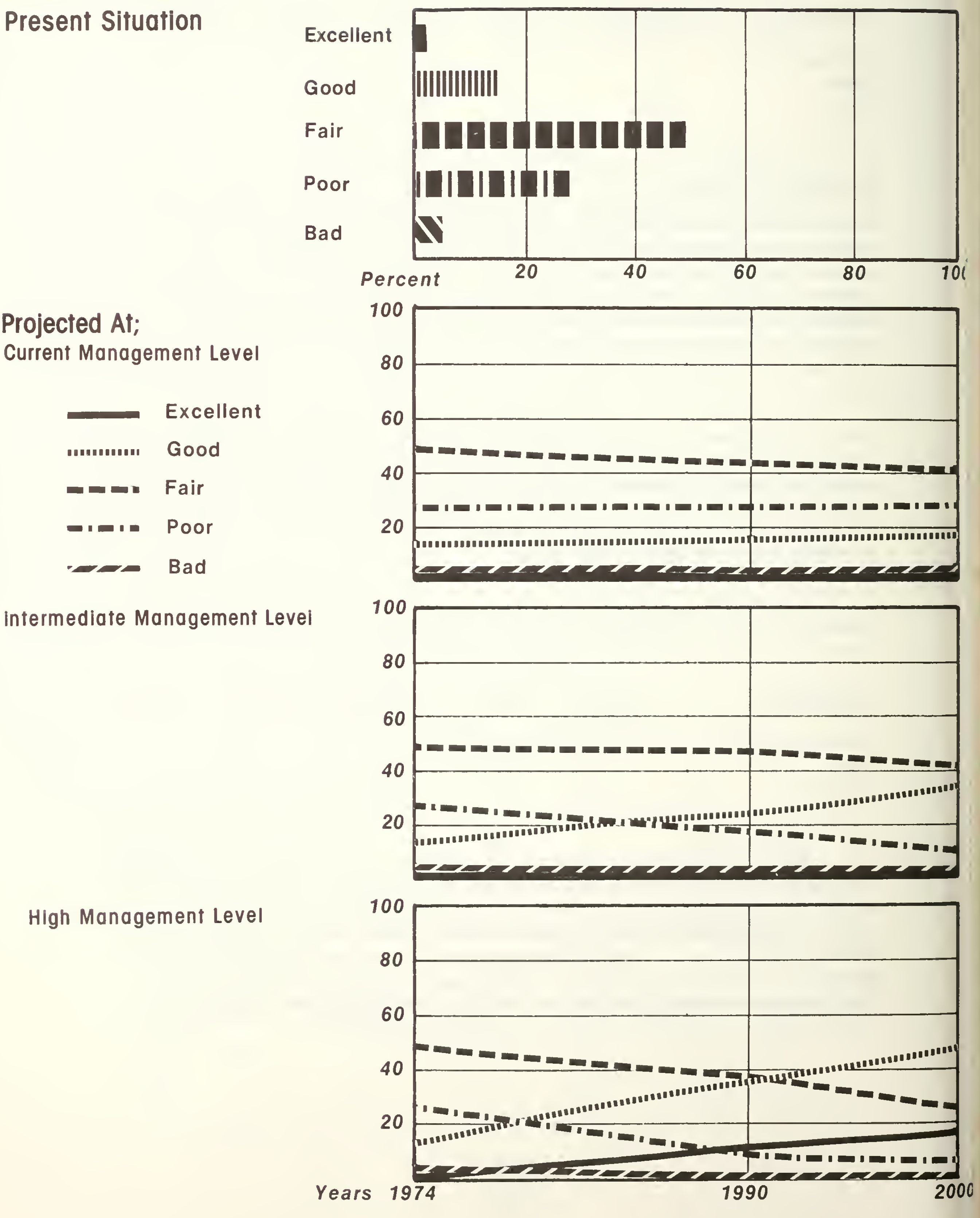


Table No. 16 Projected Erosion Condition at Intermediate Management Level

Bureauwide	Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe
Percent Now	9	46	35	9	1
1990	13	50	30	6	1
2000	16	58	21	4	1

The implementation of allotment management plans for the management of livestock at the high level would double the acreage of land in a stable condition (26 million acres) and reduce erosion to an acceptable level on an estimated 80 percent of NRL's. About 4 percent or 5.7 million acres would remain in critical or severe erosion condition (Table 17 and Figures 2).

This trend in improved conditions will continue as the benefits of intensive management accrue to the land.

Table No. 17 Projected Erosion Condition at High Management Level

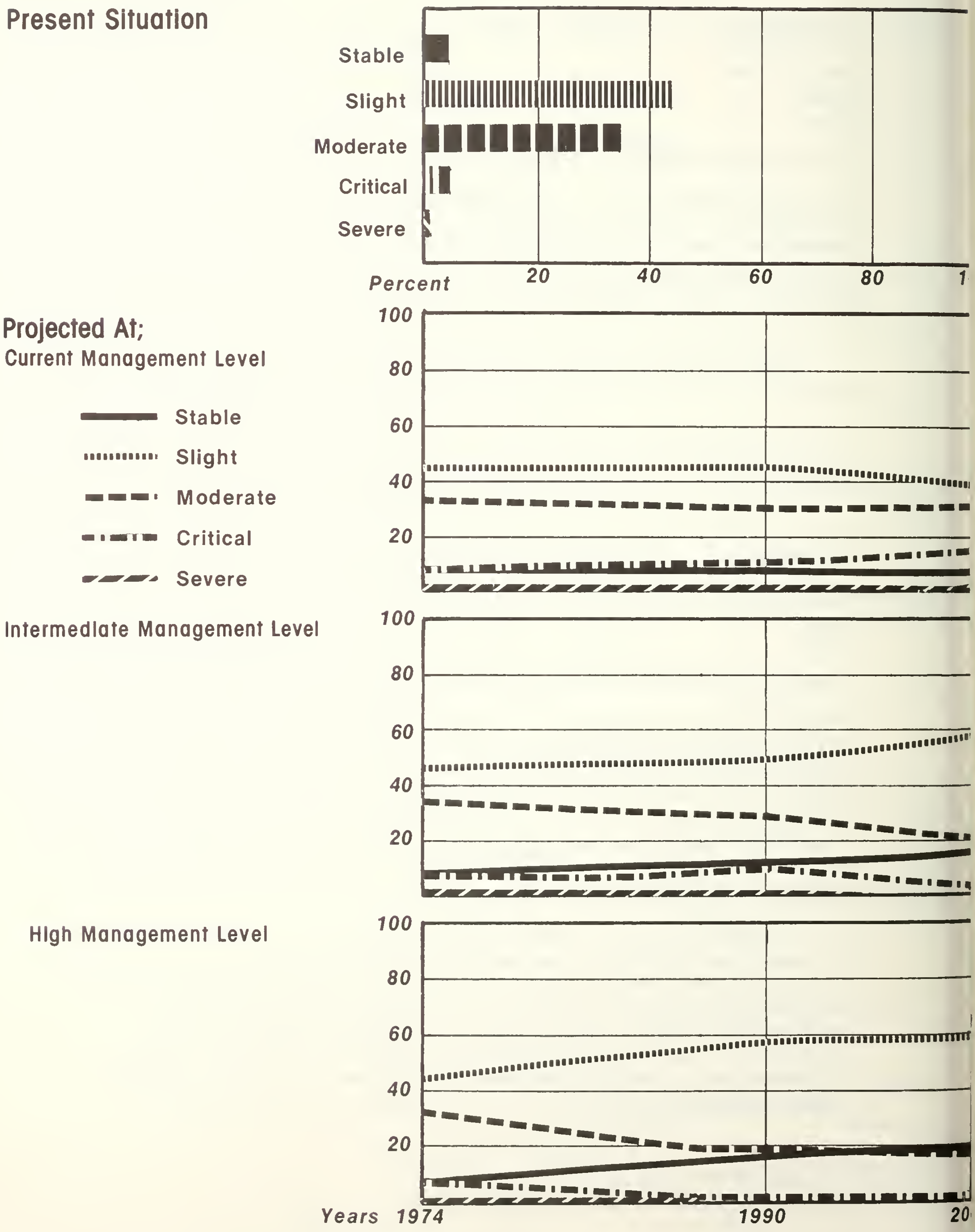
Bureauwide	Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe
Percent Now	9	46	35	9	1
1990	18	58	20	3	1
2000	20	60	16	3	1

Wildlife Habitat Condition. Under existing economic conditions, wildlife habitat quality and quantity on private and public lands are experiencing gradual degradation. Habitat is usually lost through highways and other rights-of-way, through development of land and resources to meet various economic requirements, and through streams, rivers, and wetlands being dammed, dredged, drained, or channeled to meet increasing demands for industrial and domestic water consumption.

On public lands, fragile riparian habitat is adversely impaired by roads and crossings, unmanaged public use, and concentration of livestock along streambanks. The product of these adverse impacts is a loss of riparian vegetation--vital habitat to numerous terrestrial wildlife species--and lowering of water quality essential to healthy propulations of aquatic wildlife. Figure 3 illustrates the projections of this decrease in habitat quality under current conditions from the present to the year 2000.

Figure 2

Erosion Condition



Although indicative of trends, Figure 4 portrays general issues in insufficient detail for meaningful specific habitat analyses. A wildlife population may range over a broad area during its annual cycle, but certain critical areas or components of the habitat usually controls the population of the species. In a typical deer herd, for example, only 5 percent of their total habitat meets critical requirements for winter range. Loss of half the winter range would show only a 2.5 percent decrease in total habitat; however, the impact upon the deer herd would be disastrous with an ensuing loss of perhaps 50 percent of the herd. This analysis is appropriate to Figure 3 since we are viewing composite habitats for all species; critical habitats have not been weighted.

Figure 4 shows the projected population trends on NRL's for antelope, bighorn sheep, and elk as indicator species. These species are sensitive to decreased habitat quality and stress factors from human interference and disturbance. Through 2000 a projected 7 percent decrease in antelope, 8 percent decrease in bighorns, and a 16 percent decrease in elk numbers will take place under precent program levels. The desert bighorn sheep enjoys, at best, a precarious existence. Thus New Mexico estimated that this great animal will be extirpated from the NRL's by 1990 unless its habitat is protected and enhanced. Other populations of desert bighorn within Arizona, California, Utah, and Nevada face similar misfortunes by the year 2000.

The high management level provides for wildlife habitat restoration, maintenance, and enhancement. Habitat vegetative conditions favoring browse and forb production are usually indicative of subclimax circumstances and normally reflect carrying capacity for a wide diversity of wildlife. Most game species would decrease on rangelands used to maximize livestock production; likewise, livestock production would be less on land managed just for wildlife. A high management program level, therefore, may have to consider something less than climax rangeland vegetation conditions to reach multiple-use management goals.

In stabilizing the existing situation, the intermediate management level would maintain present habitat conditions. This would not offset continuing habitat losses through land disposal, surface alteration from fossil fuel extraction, water diversion, increased townsite withdrawals, increased human and industrial disturbance levels, etc. For wildlife habitat, neither the current or intermediate management level is a viable alternative considering the potential opportunities that exist.

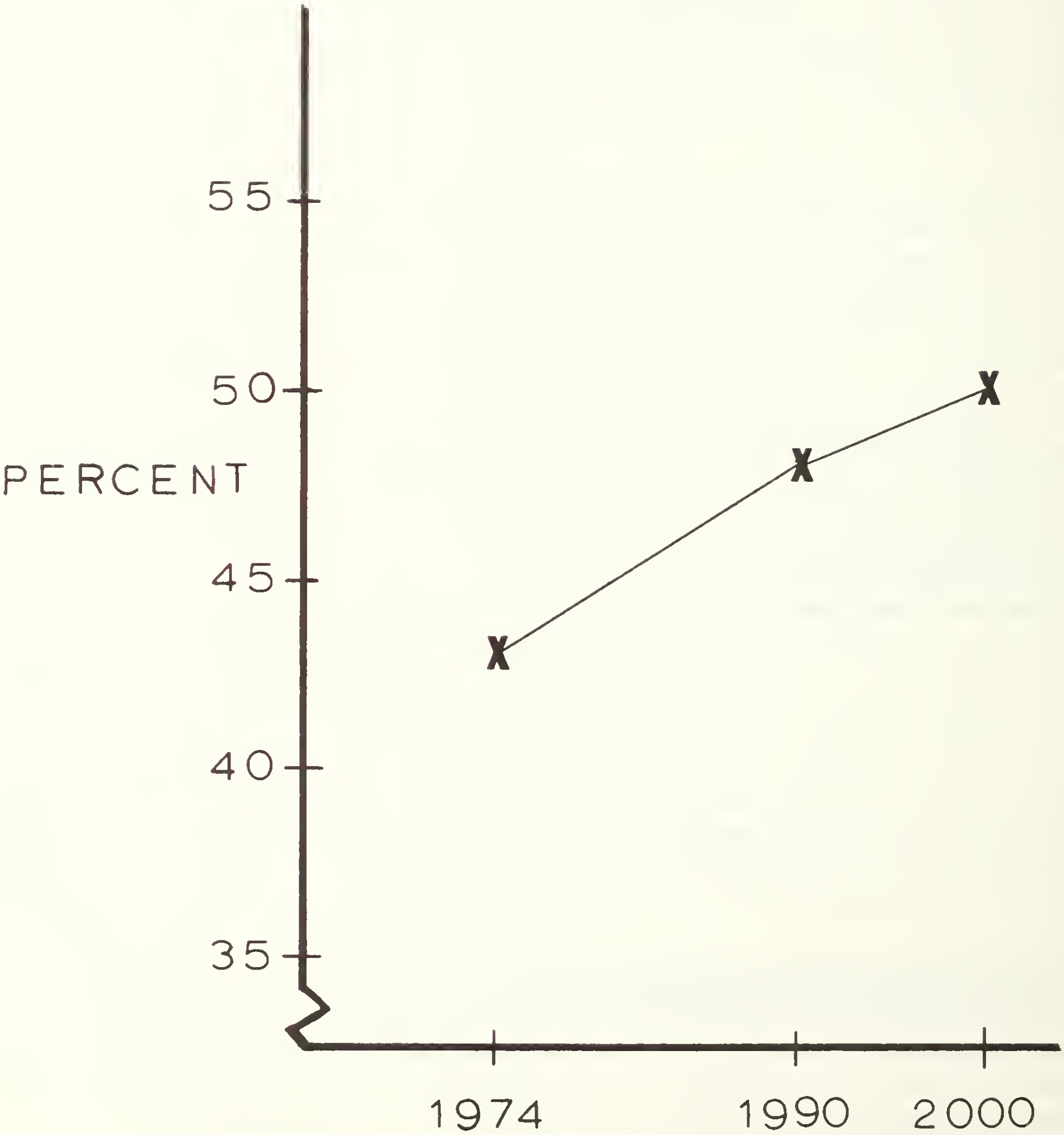


Figure 3 **Wildlife Habitat Condition**

Percent Unsatisfactory trend

At Current Management Level

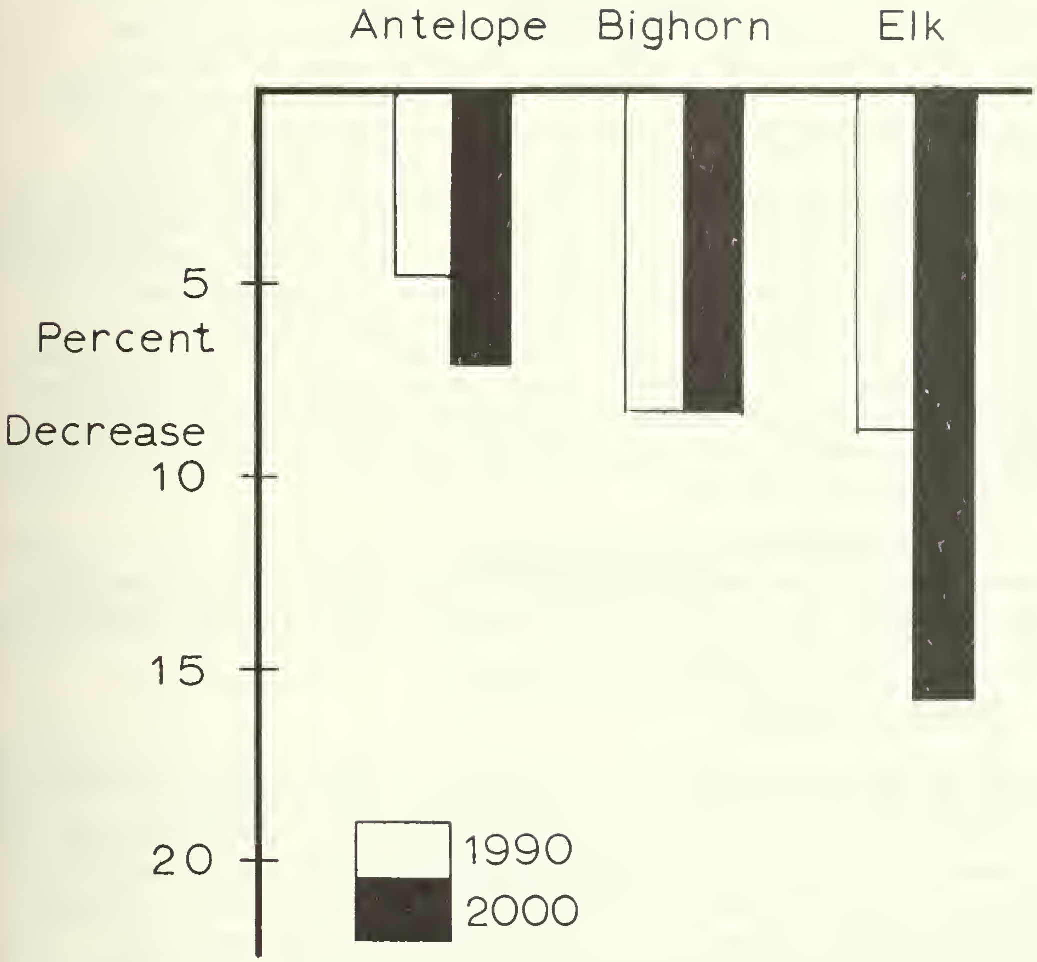


Figure 4 **Wildlife Population Trends At Current Management Level**

The high management level must be equated to resource opportunities and goals for the total resources present. BLM's multiple use-sustained yield goals require a middle ground for the simultaneous management of range, watershed, wildlife, and other resources to some collective high level. Special consideration of a single resource, be it wildlife, livestock, outdoor recreation, minerals, or forestry, should not be reached at the total expense of other resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Habitat. Under the current management level and restrictions on use of equipment for capture, populations cannot be controlled by removal of excess animals and numbers will increase (Figure 5) causing serios overstocking problems on the NRL's and adjacent private lands. Numbers could increase very dramatically if disease and availability of forage would not become limiting factors. The land resource base itself will be placed in jeopardy of being destroyed if an ecological balance cannot be maintained. Efforts to protect wild horses and burros without acceptable and practical management controls may be effective for a short period of time, but will result in their demise over the long term due to the reduction in the productivity of the rangeland due to abuse. Most of the critical bighorn sheep habitat in the United States is presently endangered by excess burro numbers and it is only a matter of time before it is destroyed and the sheep eliminated.

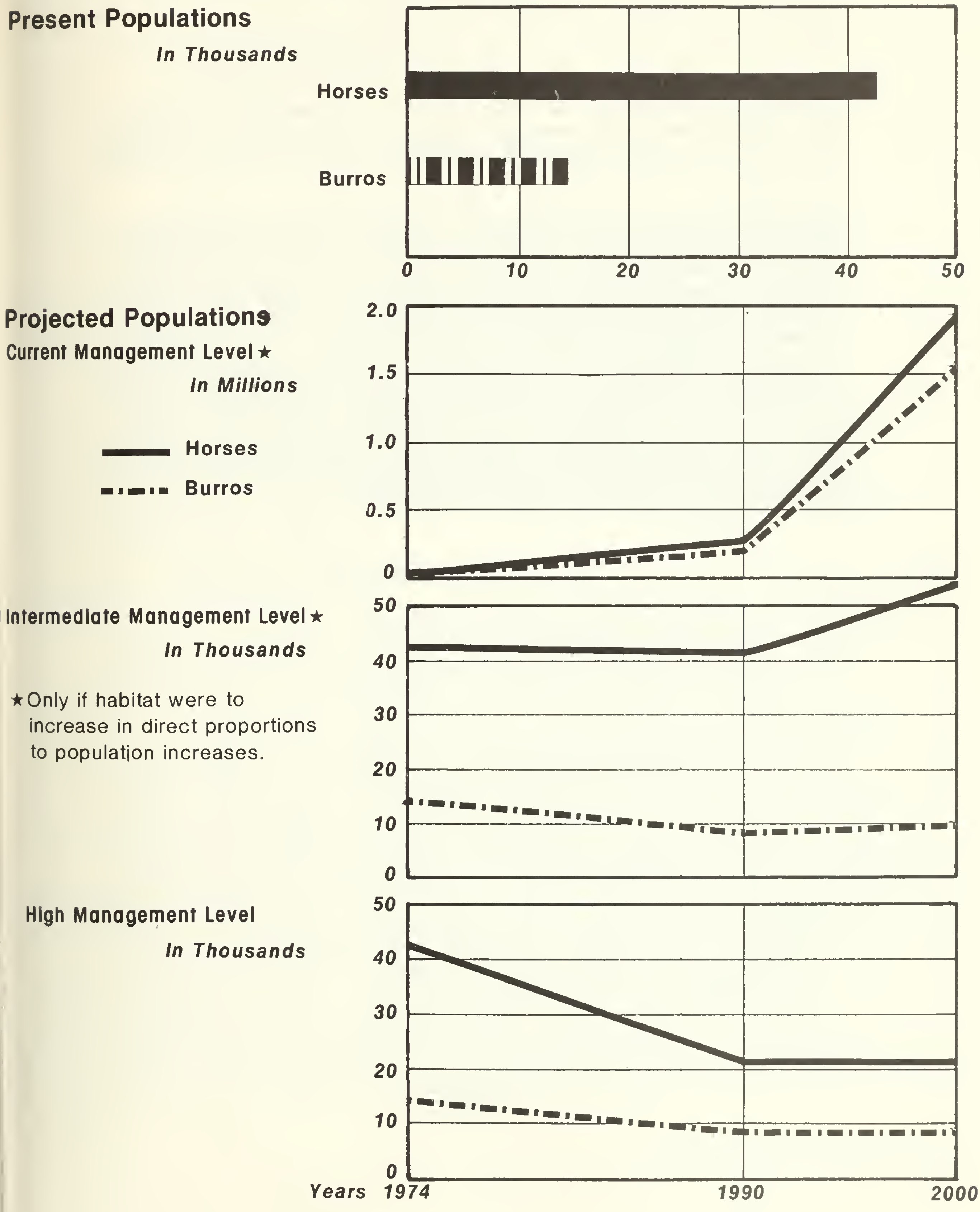
Under the intermediate management level some control of numbers is possible but the results are not fully adequate to protect the range resource from abuse or the destruction of critical wildlife habitat such as for bighorn sheep.

B. Resource Potential

Forage and Habitat Values. A review of recent studies, reports, and projections by a variety of Federal and State agencies indicates there is little question that Western rangelands have a potential for significant improvement in overall resource condition and increased vegetative production. Improvement potential is not precisely defined but estimates by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture are similar. The Bureau's Livestock Grazing Management EIS estimates an increase of 30-35 percent in usable forage is the potential under intensive management practices; a recent USDA report estimates a projected increase of 39 percent. Both projections are made under the assumption that livestock grazing will be carried out under environmentally acceptable multiple-use management quidelines.

Figure 5

Wild And Free Roaming Horses And Burros



★ Only if habitat were to increase in direct proportions to population increases.

While most of the public lands are used as habitat by some form of wildlife, there is not yet available adequate data regarding habitat for all forms of wildlife that can be cited as suitable statistical evidence of condition and trend. Usually, habitat conditions are irretrievably meshed with forage and watershed conditions to the extent that when one or the other declines, the others do also. An improvement of the rangeland towards its potential will usually generate a respondent increase in habitat for wildlife and wild horses and burros. Estimated potential increase of forage for general big game animals such as antelope, deer, and elk is 32 percent.

Watershed Values. Management of livestock numbers and distribution through intensive management can bring about desirable changes in erosion condition and resulting water quality and quantity. Projections are for a 36 percent increase in acreage in the slight and stable erosion condition classification under intensive livestock management after 15 years. When structures are included with livestock management efforts, the improvement in watershed condition is 50 percent or an additional 40 million acres added to the present 82 million acres in the slight and stable condition classes. The potential for increasing usable water from western rangelands is not known, but it can be assumed that the present production level of about 33.6 million acre-feet annually will be at least maintained.

CHAPTER IV

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

A. Current Management Level

Continuing the present program has been considered and maintaining the program at the current level will result in continued deterioration of range condition, erosion condition, wildlife and wild horse and burro habitat conditions (Chapter III).

Removal of livestock from the public lands is often advanced as a solution for correcting existing undesirable conditions. In isolated instances this may be the most effective route to improving conditions and has been utilized in some circumstances. However, long term effects are most often detrimental in terms of soil stability and vegetative condition because the overall improvement of rangelands can be increased more rapidly with regulated livestock grazing than without. Independent research and BLM demonstration allotments show conclusively that ranges improve faster when livestock use is managed and controlled by a grazing system, developed to achieve multiple-use objectives, than without livestock use. In addition, land patterns, particularly checkerboard ownership status, render this alternative impractical due to fencing requirements for control of livestock trespass on the public lands.

B. Intermediate Management Level

An intermediate level of management was considered in an attempt to develop a stratified statement of program needs. The results, however, constitute increments of the total needs and do not allow for full management on the total affected acreage.

A management program related to only stopping declining range conditions was evaluated as a possible alternative within the intent and scope of this report. However, a program level that falls short of the total program needs is not considered practical, nor is it possible owing to the biological factors associated with rangeland management. Areas of declining condition are not always grouped together geographically. In many instances, lands declining in condition may be intermixed with both public and private lands which are improving in condition. The application of intensive management practices cannot be applied solely to one condition category portion of a rangeland area. Owing to responses of ecological systems, intensive management efforts designed for stopping declining conditions usually result in an improving condition without added objectives toward that end. Sometimes a major improvement can be accomplished with a small incremental increase in management and supportive measures.

Tables 18 and 19 show the estimated 20-year cost and anticipated outputs of the current, intermediate, and high program levels. As indicated, the high level requires an investment less than 30 percent greater than the intermediate level and results in benefits or changes in condition as much as 250 percent higher.

C. High Management Level

Cost of implementing the intensive range management program is about $330 million (Table 19) with benefits expected to exceed costs over an indefinite period. Total costs have been computed on the basis of current experience but could logically be expected to increase slowly with inflation during an extended implementation period. Total relative cost will remain the same regardless of the rate of implementation assuming a stable management requirement. Operation and maintenance costs will also remain constant once the program is fully implemented.

The primary question regarding the cost is the annual capability toward implementation of the program and, therefore, the annual appropriation required to accomplish it. The graphs (Figures 6, 7, and 8) indicate the funding stream that would be necessary to achieve the objective over 10, 20, and 30 years, respectively.

In addition, livestock management must be developed in ways which will accommodate wild horse and burro management in accord with Public Law 92-195 and must place wild horse and burro use in ecological balance with livestock and wildlife needs.

Regardless of the total time span considered in implementing the program, a "gear up" period for the first 3 years is necessary to place personnel, accelerate planning, and generally organize to accommodate an intensive program.

As noted earlier, downward trends in range condition and production, erosion hazard, soil stability, and water quality must be viewed as a cost (Table 18) if implementation is delayed. Range trends indicate a possible loss of 1.2 million AUM's of livestock grazing privileges over the next 15 years; loss of only 1 percent of the usable water production could exceed $2 million annually. At the same time, loss of native range dictates a trend to substitute feeds to maintain beef and sheep production. Such a trend requires increasing supplies of fossil fuels and electric energy to produce the feed. Currently, western ranchers use 4 gallons of gasoline and 62 kilowatt hours of electricity to produce 100 pounds of beef on the hoof. Shifting from range to alfalfa hay would require double the fossil fuels and a 50 percent increase in electric power.

Table No. 18

Comparison of Current, Intermediate, and High Range Management Programs

Program Level	Land in Good-Excl. Range Condition (Million Ac.)	Land in Acceptable Erosion Condition (Million Ac.)	Wildlife Habitat Satisfactory Condition (Million Ac.)	Livestock Forage Produced (Million AUM's)	Cost Over[1] 20 years ($ Million)
PRESENT MANGEMENT LEVEL					216.0
Condition Now	27.8	75.6	59.0	13.8	
Condition by 2000	35.6	70.0	55.0	12.6	
Change (+)(-)	+ 7.8	- 5.6	- 4.0	- 1.2	
Change (%)	+ 28	- 7	- 7	- 9	
INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL					443.0
Condition Now	27.8	75.6	59.0	13.8	
Condition by 2000	48.6	80.1	57.2	16.0	
Change (+)(-)	+20.8	+ 4.5	- 1.8	+ 2.2	
Change (%)	+75	+ 6	- 3	+16	
HIGH MANAGEMENT LEVEL					578.3
Condition Now	27.8	75.6	59.0	13.8	
Condition by 2000	106.9	100.8	83.7	19.8	
Change (+)(-)	+79.1	+25.2	+24.7	+ 6.0	
Change (%)	+285	+ 33	+42	+43	

---

[1] Does not include on-going administrative costs, e.g., licensing, billing, contests and appeals, trespass, advisory boards, transfers, custodial supervision, etc.

Table No.19 Summary Comparison of Cost and Results for High Program Management Level

COSTS ($ Million)

1. One-time costs	
a) Implement 6,049 new AMP's	$302.3
b) Added cost to accommodate wild horses and burros	26.3
c) Total cost	$328.6
2. Annual Recurring Costs	
a) Oper. and Maint. of 7,139 AMP's	$ 30.5
b) Custodial Mgmt. of 7 million ac.	$ 0.8
c) Admin. workload--authorizations, transfers, advisory boards, trespass, etc.	$ 2.0
Total annual cost	$ 33.3

RESULTS ($Million)

All results recur annually following program completion.

a) Loss in surface stability prevented (5.6 million ac. at $2.00/ac.)= $11.2

b) Additional surface stability achieved (25.2 million ac. at $2.00/ac.) = $50.4

c) Loss of livestock forage averted (1.25 million AUM's at $3.75/AUM open market value) = $4.7

d) Additional livestock forage produced (6.0 million AUM's at $3.75/AUM) = $22.5

(Additional U.S. Treasury receipts from livestock forage at $1.00/AUM = $ 6.0)

e) Water production maintained (31.9 million ac. ft. at $1.00/ac. ft.)= $31.9

f) Capital stock in place after full implementation = $25.0 million.

g) Improved range cond. (on 71 million ac. $ n/a)

Total Annual Benefit $124.6

Approximate Present Worth at 10% Interest

Costs	Results
± $225,000,000	± $400,000,000

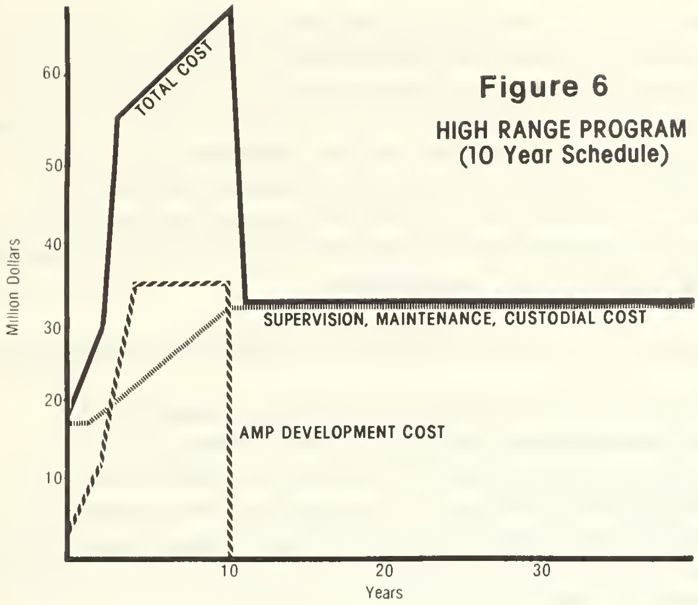


Figure 6

HIGH RANGE PROGRAM
(10 Year Schedule)

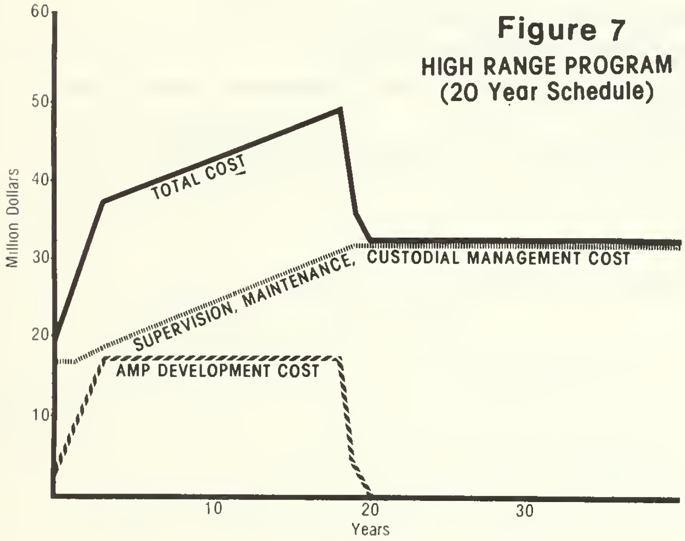


Figure 7

HIGH RANGE PROGRAM
(20 Year Schedule)

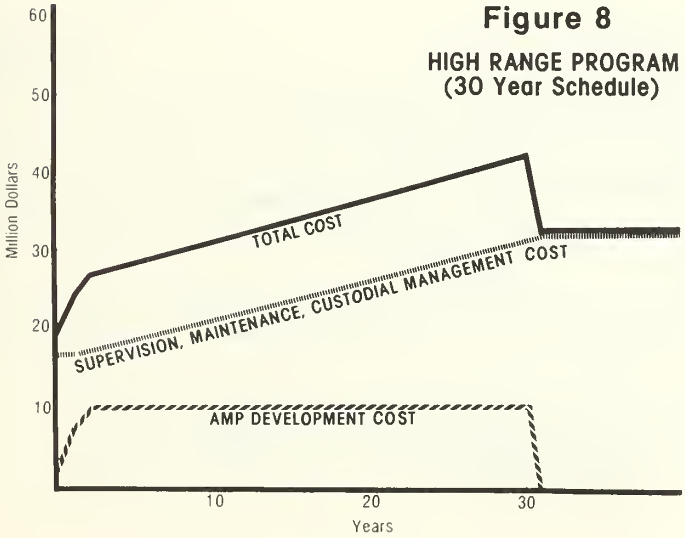


Figure 8

HIGH RANGE PROGRAM
(30 Year Schedule)

The program benefits (Table 19) which will result once the program is fully implemented are not affected by the time required for implementation except that any losses which are occurring will be amplified during a longer time period. Benefits can be valued in dollar terms, at least in relative value changes, for acres stabilized, water production, and increased forage production (Table 20). There are a number of other direct benefits which cannot be quantified in documented terms but which are indicative of the impacts of improved range condition:

- reduced requirement for fossil fuels in producing alternative sources of feed
- release of feed grains for export or other consumption
- reduced danger of downstream damages from flooding
- enhancement of recreation values including antiquities
- reduced maintenance costs of water retention structures and drainage facilities, particularly those associated with Federal highways
- wild and free-roaming horse and burro habitat
- enhancement of big game habitat
- enhancement of nongame wildlife habitat
- stabilized local and regional areas dependent upon the rangeland resources
- enhancement in the quality of water originating on the public lands

Table No. 20 Basis Of Calculations Of Cost and Results for High Program Management Level

A. Costs

1. Cost of implementation, and operation and maintenance of AMP's based on states' estimate of requirements. Total requirement of 7,139; 1,090 already implemented; 6,049 remaining to be implemented.

A) Implementation of 6,049 AMP's--------------$302,300,000

@ $4,000/AMP - Planning and Development
@ $46,000/AMP - Facilities and Implementation

B) Facilities in addition to livestock requirements to accommodate management and control of wild horses and burros-------------------------------------$ 26,290,000

C) Operation/Supervision/Maintenance of 7,139 AMP's
---$ 30,500,000 per year

@ $4,300/AMP/year

2. Custodial Management of 7 million acres after full AMP Implementation--------------------------------$ 800.000/year

@ Based on estimate from current operating costs in non-AMP areas

3. Other Administrative Costs of Range Program---$ 2,000,000/year

Includes records, clerical, trespass, advisory boards, billings and accounts, transfers, DPS, etc.

B. Benefits

1. All benefits are annually recurring. Some begin immediately; some do not appear until AMP program is fully implemented; some begin immediately but do not reach full production until program is fully operational. Forage production and watershed condition are computed on the basis of a 5-year lag in measurable results.

2. Forage related benefits (livestock, wildlife, wild horses and burros) Increase Production Only.----------$ 28,200,000

@ $3.75/AUM for 1.25 million AUM's (loss averted) = 4,700,000
@ $3.75/AUM for 6.0 million AUM's increase = 22,500,000
@ $3.75/AUM for .27 million AUM's diverted from wild horse and burro use = 1,000,000

Value assigned on the basis of October, 1974 competitive bid on McGregor Range, New Mexico. Average bid was $4.39/AUM; spread was from $2.76 to $5.12/AUM. Average bid reduced to $3.75 for computation purposes to accommodate possibility of lower value range in other localities. The basis for computing Bureauwide grazing fees at an apparently lower rate than is demonstrated here is fully documented in various grazing fee studies and analyses on file.

(Return to the U.S. Treasury at the projected production level will be $19,800,000 at the rate of $1.00/AUM; Range Improvement Funds at 50% availability would be $9,900,000.

3. Water and Watershed Related Benefits-------------------------$93,500,000

A) Loss of condition averted on 5,600,000 acres @ $2 per acre.

B) Erosion condition improved on 25,200,000 acres @ $2 per acre.

Assignment of value on the assumption that an acre in stable or acceptable condition is valued at least $2 more than one in unacceptable or declining condition.

C) Production of usable water maintained at current level. Production on 133 million acres @ 0.24 ac. feet per acre per year, at a value of $1 per acre-foot. (Irrigation districts presently pay from $4 to $8 per acre-foot; value assigned is only 1/6 the average price currently paid.) The calculation assumes all of the water produced is used in some form or another, although there is no documentary proof to support this. (With the exception of coastal Oregon, there are almost no places in the arid west that can be said to have an excess of water.) Professional judgment indicates production of usable water should increase with management, but projections of quantities are not available. Result was calculated on the basis of at least maintaining current levels.

4. Capital Stock in Place After Implementation------------------$25,000,000

5. Other Benefits not included in B/C Calculations.

A) Increase production of one additional AUM of Range forage will release the equivalent of 8 bushels of corn for export or other consumptive uses. At the April, 1974 price of $2.41 per bushel, the 6 million AUM increase would release $115,680,000 every year to be used in affecting world trade, balance of payments, meeting world food shortage, etc.

B) Western Ranches (Southwest) currently use 4 gallons of gasoline and 62 KWHR of electricity to produce 100 lbs. of beef on the hoof by utilizing native forage. If they were to shift to an equivalent ration of alfalfa hay, the requirement for fossil fuels would double, and use of electric energy would increase by 50%.

C) If soil loss were allowed to increase by only 1 cubic foot per acre a year, and that soil were deposited in reservoirs, culverts, highways drainage systems, etc., the accumulation at the end of the 20-year implementation period would amount to almost 100 million cubic yards. If removal and cleanup cost only 10¢ a yard the cost would be nearly 10 million dollars.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RANGE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Public participation is a fundamental part of the Bureau's processes and as such was sought in preparation of this report. In nine of the ten Western States, public comment was invited directly through public hearings or solicitation of written comments, or both.

Public interest varied widely among States; however, some livestock and some environmental interests were represented in each State. There also were comments by representatives of other interest groups, financial organizations, academic institutions, and State and local governmental groups.

Comments by many respondents are presented in tabular form in the appendix. The appendix also includes the evaluation of public reaction in Wyoming, a summary of comments received by the Nevada office, and a content analysis of comments received by the Nevada office. The tabulation is not intended to be complete but represents responses in highlight form.

Numerous specific and technical suggestions were gathered from the public by the State BLM offices and these will be evaluated as range programs are implemented. Generally, respondents were invited to assess range conditions, to relate the consequences of present conditions to their personal interests, to pinpoint specific ranges upon which conditions could be improved, to recommend changes, to evaluate multiple uses, and to cite benefits from programs they would suggest.

Among livestock interests in all States, assessments of the range frequently were made by comparing current conditions to those prior to the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 with the consensus that the lands have improved since then. Assessments were sometimes made in relationship to presence or absence of rainfall in the last few years. Rancher contributions to improvements and managements efforts along with BLM programs were mentioned as contributing to better range conditions. The livestock interest representatives also stated that grazing was the most important use of the land and that other public land uses should be controlled the same as grazing to protect the ranges from abuse.

Environmentalists and wildlife interests much more frequently described the range as poor and in some instances deplorable. These groups cited overgrazing as well as other man-caused abuses as responsible for the condition of the range. Generally, if BLM programs were mentioned, these groups urged stronger management and more control over users of the public lands.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Management Program

The high management level entails full implementation of the allotment management plan program to meet program goals.

The environmental impacts of an accelerated program have been discussed and considered in the environmental impact statement on livestock grazing.

Under the high program level, it can be expected that the estimated 7,139 AMP's required on the NRL's will be fully implemented. This will result in accomplishing the multiple use objectives of increased forage production, improved wildlife habitat, reduced soil erosion, improved water quality, and other beneficial impacts to be realized at an earlier date than under the intermediate program. It can be further assumed that since intensive grazing management will be effected earlier, the accelerated program would prevent certain adverse impacts from occurring at all. This would be particularly true in the abatement of sediment production which tends to increase significantly once site erosion begins and continues unchecked.

B. Cost of High Level

As discussed in Chapter IV, the annual cost is dependent on the rate of implementation, or vice versa. The annual costs of operation and maintenance increase in relation to the extent of implementation. Total planning and facility costs remain unchanged; the annually recurring costs fluctuate with time. For example, the total combined cost over a 20-year time schedule is about $578 million; a combination of $328 million implementation costs and annual costs beginning at about $16 million annually, and reaching about $33 million/year after the twentieth year.

The estimated cost of implementing and operating the accelerated program (Table 18) would require the following investment.

One-Time planning and Facility Installation	$328.6 million
Annual Operating and Maintenance Cost After Full Implementation	$ 33.3 million

Total quantifiable benefits after full implementation are about $125 million annually on a 20-year schedule of implementation. An extended schedule will allow greater deterioration over the longer period and must be counted as a cost of delaying action.

Without immediate action, trends in forage production indicate a possible loss of 1.2 million AUM's (Table 18). Loss of soil surface stability could cost as much as $20-25 million in the next 15 years; loss of only one percent of the usable water supply could exceed $2 million annually. Losses in wildlife habitat, wild horse and burro habitat, and recreational opportunities are intangible and no effort has been made to quantify them.

In summary, the most effective means of achieving and maintaining the objectives of the Bureau's program for range management is a combination of:

(1) Custodial management of about 7 million acres of rangeland unsuitable for intensive management by virtue of small parcel size, minor resource value, and scattered land ownership.

(2) Intensive management of 133 million acres that have been identified in the Western States as needing this program level of management.

(3) Removal of livestock grazing from approximately 10 million acres which are not suitable for continued grazing by livestock.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Bureau of Land Management. Livestock Grazing Management on National Resource Lands - Environmental Impact Statement. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, January 1975.

Bureau of Land Management, Brief Notes on the Public Domain. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Revised January 1957.

Clawson, Marion. The Bureau of Land Management. Praiger Publishers, New York, N.Y.: 1971.

Hormay, August L. Principles of Rest-Rotation Grazing and Multiple-Use Land Management. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Letter from Secretary of Agriculture, Senate Document No. 199, 74th Congress 2d Session. The Western Range. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936.

National Park Service. Prospector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Penny, J. Russell, and Marion Clawson. "Administration of Grazing Districts". Article in Land Economic, February 1953, Vol. XXIX, No. 1. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

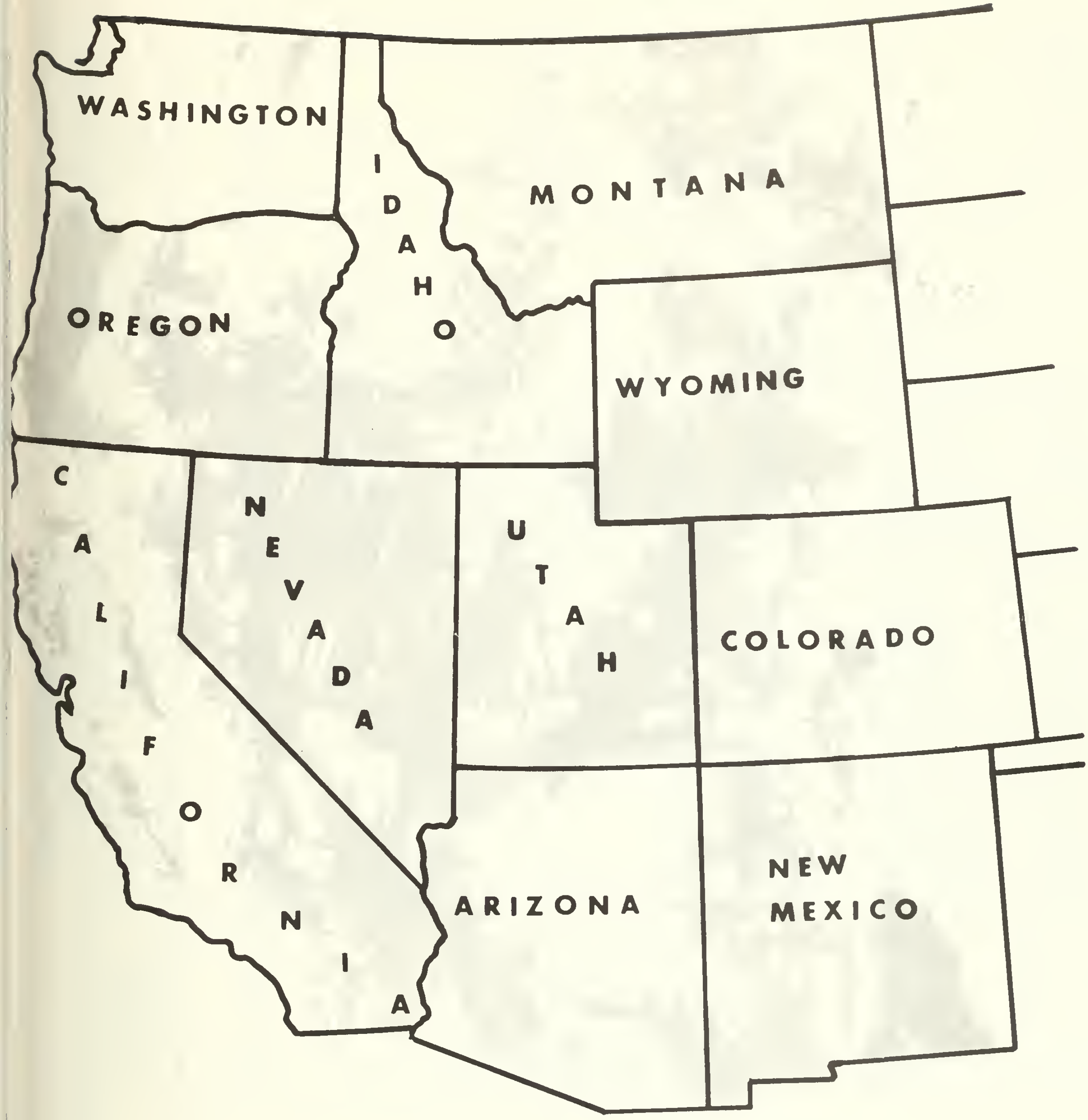
Public Land Law Review Commission. One Third of the Nation's Land. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

Stoddart, Lawrence A., and Smith, Arthur D. Range Management. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1943.

Weaver, J. E., and Clements, F. E. Plant Ecology. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Opportunities to Increase Red Meat Production from Ranges of the United States, Washington, D.C.: June 1974.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Project Twenty-Twelve, A Long Range Program for Our Public Lands, Parts I and II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960 and 1961.



Legend

▨ **LANDS MANAGED BY BLM**

THE NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

INT: 4981-73

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A - Livestock Interest						
1. F. Duane Blake Arizona Strip District Advisory Board	Better than 15 years ago.	More forage for livestock and wildlife. Better range.	Pinon - Juniper and sagebrush ranges	Spray sagebrush. Chain pinon-juniper and reseed.	All reserves of the public land should be considered in range management program.	More forage, better conservation, recognition of all uses.
2. Lee J. Esplin Arizona Strip District Advisory Board	Generally good	Wildlife is increasing in Arizona Strip, range improving, cattle doing well, mining and recreation in this area.		Keep multiple use in as many areas as possible.	Give priority to use best suited to the area. Food and fiber should have big consideration.	
3. Jack Wilson Phoenix District Advisory Board	Pretty poor for lack of rain.	Cut back cattle		Develop more water needed on most ranges.	Develop water for game and cattle.	
4. Phillip Foremaster Arizona Strip District Advisory Board	Temporarily poor because of lack of water. Range much improved since passage of Taylor Grazing Act especially in Clayhole, Washington.	More wildlife		Multiple use is good, but ask public to accept controls just as the cattleman has.	It is implemented	All segments of society will benefit. More meat on the table for the American citizen.
5. Mr. Arthur L. Arnold Phoenix District Advisory Board	Good, since recent rains. Ranges are not overgrazed.	Excellent conditions for livestock and wildlife.	More water development in certain areas.	Work closely with multiple users of the land.	Grazing and mining.	Better cattle grazing and wildlife growth.
6. Mr. Ted Lee State Advisory Board Safford District Advisory Board	Fair to good.	Range will respond to normal rainfall; no need to panic when we have drought.	Isolated spots in every part of State need attention.	Control off-road vehicles. Develop more water.	Due to energy crisis we should consider how more protein can be produced with less energy by livestock grazing than any other way.	More water development, eradication of poison weeds and control of brush, will benefit all.
7. Mr. Clayton Atkin Arizona Strip District Advisory Board	Much better on the Arizona Strip than they were 38 years ago. Range conditions are improving.	Better grazing, more wildlife until Government started protecting predators. Erosion problems have decreased.	Sagebrush control. Juniper control. Water development--a sore need for catchment type water development.	Have enough flexibility in any plan to sustain year-round operation. Move BLM personnel less often--moreover, too many nonproductive Federal employees.	All uses should be considered, but since area is best adapted for livestock operations, it should have 1st priority.	We could continue our livestock operations and contribute to national food supply.
8. Vard H. Heaton Arizona Strip Advisory Board	Good, better than in 1933.	More wildlife--deer and antelope due to development.	Improvement needed to areas of less stable soils.	Make multiple uses fit the need of the area. Improvements also would have to fit the area.		Benefits to livestock Business also will help us, but we are also citizens and what helps the U.S. also helps us

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interests						
9. John L. Neal Phoenix District Advisory Board	Very dry in our area	Wildlife and grazing have been held back because of drought.	More predator control and rain	Multiple use a fair way to use public lands.	Wildlife, grazing and conservation equally considered with reasonable management.	Able to continue production of livestock for best interest of everyone without undue harassment from some conservationist.
10. Laurence Nacramore Phoenix District Advisory Board	Below average because of lack of moisture	Grazing is being curtailed. Wildlife below average condition.		All users should pay fair share for participating	See No. 4	Probably none, but we could sure as hell use some rain.
11. Duane D. Miller Coconino Cattle Company Arizona Cattle Grower's Assoc.	Good. Severe drought recent in some areas, but range should recover with normal rainfall.	Temporary non-use in drought areas until a year of normal rainfall	Insufficient information for comment.	Give priority to beef production. Let wildlife share in increase or decrease of forage.	Control off-road vehicles. Develop water. Control brush and reseed. Control noxious plants Restore surface damage from mining.	Conservation of a natural resource for present and future generations and better use of resource.
12. Ruskin Lines Safford District Advisory Board	Excellent. Showing steady improvement	Make livestock grazing economically feasible.	None to report.	More water development	Priorities should be more water development. More access roads.	Greater utilization of BLM land.
Group B -- Wildlife Interest						
1. Robert A. Witzeman, M.D. Maricopa Audubon Society				Prevent hunting, grazing damming or diversion of water in wetland areas. Stop other uses of wetlands except for wildlife. Inventory areas having hardwoods.		
2. Louis W. Barassi Defenders of Wildlife	Interest only in Aravaipa Canyon. Range there quite variable. Some overgrazing.	Overgrazing brings subtle changes in quantity and quality of wildlife.				An optimum environment for wildlife.
3. Patrick Ferguson Yuma Rod and Gun Club Inc.	Speaks only for parts of Yuma and Maricopa Counties especially for land held by Mr. Crowder	Overgrazing near water but after 1/4 or 1/2 mile there is no evidence of grazing use.	Because of increase in ferral burro population natural water holes are soon depleted. Develop more water.	none on Crowder holdings	We favor multiple use for Kofa Game Range	Good hunting and recreation.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree .	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group B -- Wildlife						
4. John F. Betcher Sun City Sportsmen's Club	Good or better than State lands	Lack of cover for wildlife, erosion, and increase of noxious weeks replacing grasses.	No comment.	Remove all but 10% of the burro population. Base livestock on appraisal of range made each year. Educate lessees on multiple use. Many feel that all users except grazing lessee are trespassing.	Grazing, wildlife, recreation and mining.	Increase carrying capacity. Improvement of cover. Better management.
5. Steve Bingham Wildlife Advisor Safford District.	Generally poor, although ample rainfall of past fall causes the ranges to be green. Fat cattle and wildlife a sometime thing. Average rainfall has made an abundance of invader species. Drought shows cattle dead from starvation.	Low total productivity of the total range, a decrease in available energy for all consumer organisms. Instability of vegetation, soils and wildlife. Increased competition between natural herbivores and cattle. A poliferation of low seccessional species and acceleration of soil erosion.	The fragility of the ranges increases with decreasing elevation and rainfall. Lower elevations are in poorest condition, the Safford District next. The Arizona Strip is in best overall condition. The San Simon drainage is example of worst range condition. No ranges that should not be improved.	Return land to as near natural condition as possible. Intensive livestock management as possible rather than making system fit numbers assigned 40 years ago. Rest rotation comes at cost of other multiple uses. Livestock have a role in range management but should not be dominent Control mining.		The long-term public services that only a natural ecosystem can provide. More stability of the system, increased diversity and numbers of wildlife.
6. Alvin E. Larson Scottsdale Sportsman's Club.	Good	Endangers wildlife habitat	Unable to identify, but we understand that cutting of Ironwood in the Wellton-Mohawk Valley near Dateland and on the Cabeza Prieta Game Range is causing deterioration of wildlife habitat.	Exert more influence to interference with this multiple-use where access is denied across private land adjacent to BLM land.	Our concern is primarily wildlife and conservation but so long as multiple-use concept is carried out, we do not seek a priority use.	Protect wildlife and conserve natural resoruces.
7. Mr. Brady Cochise County Sportsmen's Club	BLM doing wonderful job.	Range conditions not hurting wildlife.	Chiricahua mountains could stand some improvement.			Benefit hunting in the Chiricahua Mountains.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group B -- Wildlife (cont.)						
8. Ben Avery Arizona Republic and Phoenix District Advisory Board	Improving in areas where BLM has adequate control. Lack of funds has made it impossible to carry out management programs on all range lands.	More wildlife, increased grazing, less erosion. Where practices are applied potential has been multiplied two and three times.	More adequate distribution of water, mainly in the, upper Sonoran and intermingled grasslands and woodland types where expense of management had been a deterrant, and on small allotments where it has been costly to apply improved grazing practices.	Rest rotation grazing for livestock should be a first priority. Control of ferral horses and burros is equally improtant. Development of water and range management plans.	We should be careful to give any multiple use priority. Aim for highest and best use.	Most and best water, most and best recreation, greatest variety of wildlife.
9. John S. Phelps Arizona Game and Fish Department.	Long-term productivity of the San Simon Valley, the Arizona Strip and portions of Yuma, Mohave, Maricopa and Pinal Counties has drastically been reduced by year long overgrazing, poor judgment of management personnel and worse judgment by livestock owners.		Recognize that range averaging less than 12 inches of rainfall is unsuitable for domestic livestock.	Insure long-term productivity of land involved.		
Group C. - State Government, other than wildlife.						
1. Kelly R. Johnson Arizona State Land Department	Good compared to grazing lands under others.	Because of interspersed land ownership patterns they promote better use of State trust lands.	None, except normal management practices on perennial - ephemeral, pinon-juniper and chaparral type watersheds.	Primary use of National Resource Lands is for the production of food and fiber. All other in consideration of this.	See No. 4	Improved management to the benefit of State trust lands.
Group D. - County Governments						
1. Lyn M. Sheppard Gila County Board of Supervisors	Better than National Forest. BLM lessees are able to take better care of the land.	Grazing is good.	None	Put wildlife off limits for several years until game is increased.	Develop more water Control brush and reseed	More cattle, better hunting.
2. Dr. Hugh B. Hamman Graham County Boar of Supervisors.	Fair to good.	Grazing	Those ranges starting to erode and those which have sustained long drought	Use should be based on condition of land and on revenues received from use of land.	Consider major user and protection of his rights.	Would bring user of land closer together and require less interference by Federal Government.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group D. - County Governments (cont.)						
3. Bob Corbin Maricopa County Board of Supervisors	Quite different from 50 years ago. Seems to be stabilized in present condition.	Off-road vehicles affect conservation, recreation, grazing, mining, etc.	Better management on checkerboard patterns of ownership.	Consider priorities		Would benefit people of State, not just a single group.
Group E. - Others						
1. University of Arizona Dren D. Knipe Forest Hydrology Lab.	Poor to fair condition when compared to ecological potential.	Livestock production less than potential, reduction of wildlife, less diversity. Increased runoff of water, accelerated erosion, increased sediment yield downstream, imparred esthetic value.	Most range capable of improvement, specifically Johson Wash, Clayhole watersheds in Arizona strip, San Simon Valley.	Stock according to potential of area. Fencing and water development. Taylor grazing system to meet ecological conditions, brush control, reseeding, erosion control and water spreading.	Consider total land use. Objections to livestock use and improvement of range for livestock are not ecologically valid. Good range can support livestock, wildlife and other uses.	More livestock, more wildlife, greater diversity of wildlife. Less competition between livestock and wildlife, less soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution. Better esthetics.
2. Belva Christensen Four Corners Wilderness Workship	Overgrazing has caused destruction of natural vegetation and serious soil ero erosion.			Surveys to determine conditions of soil and vegetation throughout BLM lands. Fence where necessary but make it as unobtrusive as possible. Brush and tree control in some areas.		

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

A. LIVESTOCK	No.1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Reginato, J.F. Advisory Board		Insufficient time to respond				
CA Cattlemen's Association	Very good	No adverse effects on wildlife due to grazing		Cannot objectively answer in time allowed		
Mitchell, L.M.	BLM Management is a failure	Land destruction has left little natural vegetation and soil	Cow Mountain Ukiah District	Controlled burning only	Priorities out of order in laws of Multiple Use Management	A greatly improved economy
Anderson, T.A. Lessee	Some areas over grazed. My lease very good condition	Ill effects on wildlife and livestock if overgrazed for long period of time	Not familiar with specific areas	Water developments and cover for birds, brush removal by fire	1. Recreation 2. Wildlife 3. Livestock	Better bird habitat and livestock distribution
Schmidt, J.A. Lessee	Vastly improved at my expense	Much more livestock feed and wildlife habitat	Clear more land in my lease	Follow up burning to control brush sprouts	Grazing and wildlife are equal	Increased meat production and hunting
Eade, H.J. Lessee	Range is deteriorating	Wildlife is disappearing. Predators and squirrels increasing		Control burning reseeding, not over grazing	Reseeding, coyotes, rodent control, control hunting	Large deer and pig populations. Quality grazing
Berberrick, C. Lessee			Our range needs reburning	Control burning. Seeding not beneficial where tried.		Increased grazing.

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
A. **Livestock**						
Dunlap, C.L.				Control Burning		Improved feed for wildlife and livestock
Mingoia Bros.	Lessees who invest labor in lease have good range.	Lessee Management improves wildlife and grazing about 75%.	Chamise and Manzanita brush control burn reseeded and sprayed.	Trail building, dams and spring development.	Allow Lessee full control over lease land as if it were his own.	Better grazing Improved Recreation.
B. **Wildlife**						
Arnett, G.Ray Director, California Department of Fish & Game	Most range lands in poor condition.	Extremely detrimental to wildlife, loss of escape cover and cover at water holes. Overgrazing is causing smaller game populations	Southeastern Desert, Temblor Range, China Lake Naval Test Range Providence-Mid-Hills Area.	1. Set season-of use on feed available and rain fall. 2. Selected water holes should be fenced against burros and cover planted. 3. Burros and horses need reduction and control. 4. Fence meadows to control use. 5. Check dams. 6. Sagebrush spray projects should have more wildlife impact.	Preservation of land and habitat. Utilization of land.	1. Reduced erosion. 2. Diversity of habitat. 3. Increased wildlife numbers. 4. Increased public benefit both consumptive and non-consumptive.

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

B. Wildlife

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Smith, J. T. Manager-Biologist Fish & Game	Range is over used due to: 1. Too many livestock. 2. Late grazing season. 3. Unfenced land and uncontrolled livestock. 4. Mexican cattle are shrub eaters.	Overuse causes: 1. Competition for forage. 2. Loss of ground escape cover. Declining bird population. 3. Lessee controlled access blocks hunters and enforcement access to land.	Hunter access to Ciervo Mtn. area. Reduce grazing pressure in Silver Creek, Tumey Hills, Griswold Hills, Panoche Hills.	1. Manage Leases to prevent overuse. 2. Reduce AUM's of Mexican herds allowed. 3. Terminate grazing prior to July. 4. Allow roads to benefit all users. 5. On lease renewals, consider access as a stipulation.	1. Non-detrimental uses to surface resources i.e. hunting and moderate grazing. 2. Uses requiring more restrictions and control.	1. Public benefits from access. 2. Moderate grazing protects soil, wildlife, and vegetation.
Schulenburg, R. W. Manager-Biologist Fish & Game		1. Timber production may be deleterious to wildlife.	1. Winter deer range on Bald Mtn., Summit level Creighton and Bear Mtn. Areas.	1. Convert old decadent brush to produce successional vegetation.	1. Watershed. 2. Wildlife. 3. Access 4. Recreation	1. Improve deer and livestock forage by reducing competition for available browse.
Elliott, B.G. Manager-Biologist Fish & Game		1. Lack of public access causes no hunting use.		1. Exchange to block areas. 2. Provide access.	1. Provide access. 2. Block scattered parcels.	1. Provide hunting for Bay area residents.
Carpenter, L.E. Sportsmen's Council	Severe overgrazing in area visited.	No forage available to wildlife. Wildlife not being given consideration under Multiple Use.	Piute Mountains in eastern San Bernardino Co. Use by cattle, horses and burros.	AUM's should be eliminated or severely curtailed.		
Reavley, W.L. National Wildlife Federation	Generally in bad shape	Insufficient time to answer in proper detail. Request extension.		Organic Act must be enacted if range improvement is to be expected.		

	QUESTIONS					
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
B. **Wildlife**						
Zell, M. W. California Wildlife Federation	Insufficient time to respond. Request extension.	Wildlife must be given greater importance.			Authority, administrative backing, manpower and funds to better job managing grazing of all animals.	
Teague, R.D. Wildlife Society	Insufficient time to answer in proper detail.	General downward trend for wildlife habitat in California on public lands.			Recommended more time be allowed for proper analysis. Schedule a public hearing in the future for better public imput.	
C. **State, Local Government**						
Frank, F.L. State Division of Forestry	Condition varies - very good to very poor. Heavy grazing.	Conditions detrimental to wildlife and grazing invasion of range by brush, decreased spring and stream flow, accelerated erosion.	1. Central coast ranges. 2. Sagebrush dominated interior plateau. 3. Inner north coast ranges. 4. Mojave and Colorado Deserts.	1. Modify grazing management. 2. Reduce grazing intensity. 3. Proper season-of-use. 4. Proper class of live-stock. 5. Develop new waters and exclude feral species.	1. Improved range management. 2. Prevent further loss of bighorn sheep habitat.	1. Reduction of erosion loss. 2. Preservation of an endangered species.

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
C. State, Local Government						
Christensen, C.B. State Department Food and Agriculture	Marked improvement in BLM management in recent years.	Feral populations are doing damage and interfering with wildlife.		1. Water developments. 2. Balance wildlife and livestock grazing habitat. 3. Inform public of need to destroy feral animals to balance numbers.	1. Restrict program to match available manpower resources	Reasonably priced food.
Toffen, M.A. County Planner		Too General				
Wickser, J.F. Los Angeles Department Water & Power		The present situation is satisfactory				
Love, R.M. University of California	Poor grazing practices of the past damaged the ranges. Management in recent years is steadily improving ranges.	Grazing has helped maintain edge effect; More range improvement is needed.				Continued grazing will benefit ecology, Fire protection, soil and water conservation, wildlife habitat and populations and beautify landscapes.

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

D. Other Industry

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Jobe, G. R. North Cal-Neva R. C. & D.	Ranges in poor to fair condition due to heavy use up to 30 years ago.	1. Present production is ¼ to ½ of potential. 2. Heavy meadow use has caused wildlife loss.	1. Improve meadows. 2. Revegetate large expanses of bottomlands to great basin wild rye. 3. High ranges need management systems. 4. Many areas require special consideration.	1. Bresh control measures leave some brush for wildlife. 2. Water developments and dispersement systems. 3. Seed improved species. Include species for wildlife.	1. Actively eroding areas control stock use. 2. Grazing given high priority under multiple use for wildlife, livestock and a minimum of wild horses.	
Brooks, W.H. III Farm Advisor	A large acreage is unproductive due to chaparral.	Heavy chaparral reduces feed production for wildlife and livestock.	Brush modification on Cow Mountain and area near covelo.	Improvement for high quality wildlife habitat and feed.	1. Feed for wildlife, livestock - recretation. 2. Cooperative projects with adjacent landowners.	1. Feed for wildlife and livestock. 2. Create habitat 3. Improve ground cover and reduce soil erosion 4. Reduce fire hazard. 5. Reduce fire suppression 6. Increase Recreation. 7. Reduce wildlife losses to fire 8. Demonstrate to adjacent landowners maximum improvement.

CALIFORNIA

	QUESTIONS No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
D. **Other Industry**						
Lydon, E.C. Farm Advisor	Damages by ORV due to lack of manpower		Panoche Area	Brush conversion to grass.		
Miller, R.F. Farm Advisor	Annual grasses are less sensitive to grazing than perennials.	Heavy grazing improves forage quality.				
Murphy, A.F. Hopland Field Station	Brush conversion for wildlife could be improved by grazing livestock.	Management has caused predators increase and offsite damages.	Cow Mountain	Livestock grazing will extend usable period for maintaining browse and planted grasses.	Control predators.	Reduction of offsite losses.
E. **Wilderness Interest**						
Conlon, D. Sierra Club	Burro overgrazing in California's desert.		California's Desert.	1. Shooting clause 2. Employ qualified research personnel	Increased funding sources to allow BLM to function at a highly more efficient level.	

CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
F. Concerned Citizens						
Chambers, Lyle	BLM lands in Northern California are properly managed and enforced.	Wildlife and livestock are compaatible if controls on numbers are enforced.	Hart Mountain Oregon Waste in streams.	Study problem with fact finding committees. Improve outdoor recreational planning in BLM-	1. Priority must be based on total service of general public 2. Priorities are relative to overall situation.	Bureaucracy and big brother attitudes must be sacrificed for human relations. Knowledge, experience and understanding must take the place of procrastimaticn.
Beeker, D.R.	Generally overgrazed by livestock. Poor, condition.	Carrying capacity and numbers are declining (deer).	1. Panoche - Fresno County 2. Knoxville, Lake County 3. Cow Mountain Mendocino County 4. Cache Creek, lake County 5. Walker Ridge, Lake County	1. Brush field manipulations burning, crushing 2. Planting selected species for wildlife. 3. Eliminate live stock use. 4. Develop water and access	1. Improve access. 2. Wildlife habitat. 3. Public use facilities. 4. Eliminate ORV use.	Increased use by hunting and fishing public.

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
G. Other Special Interest Groups						
Edmiston, B. Committee for Preservation Of Tule Elk	Overgrazing in Owens Valley		Owens Valley	Stop costly so-called "improvements" which prove the failure of tinkering with the land instead of protective stewardship.	1. Maximum preservation of wildlife, watershed and natural resource values 2. Remove excessive livestock grazing pressures.	Long term protective stewardship is in keeping with the emerging land ethic and growing recognition of the importance, and finite quantity and quality of our public lands.
Kempen, H.M. The Nature Conservancy	Don't know enough about range condition		Many areas deserving of protection.	Grazing and other botanically devastating effects should be prevented to protect unique botantical and wildlife species.	1. Change laws to prevent control by one special interest group. 2. Better land zoning to preclude unwise subdivision.	Prevent a group from having major rights over BLM properties through historical use.
Evelason, W.J. Chalome Twp. Spl. Assn.	Range needs constant watching against overutilization.		Temblor Range Gabriel Range	1. More fenced utilization plots. 2. Closer checks on numbers, live stock class, and season of use on range.	1. Grazing 2. Wildlife 3. Recreation 4. Mining.	Restoration of land to former condition.

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
G. Other Special Interest Groups						
Johnson, A.B. Desert Protective Council	Not enough time to adequately prepare replies to each question.					
Dillard, J.D. Grazing Consultant	Severe overgrazing and poor condition prior to Taylor Grazing Act. Unbelievable Improvement since.	Wildlife and habitat increased along with range. Hunters have increased 200 fold. Not possible for game to satisfy hunter demand.	All ranges could be improved by water and AUM development.	Determine multiple use needs before starting improvements.	Set priorities without upsetting rights established by Taylor Grazing Act.	Must first determine necessary improvements and their benefits.
Forgey, Mrs. W. Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee	Land is not capable of sustaining sheep grazing.	Sheep trample and crush small animals and tortoise burrows.	Tortoise Preserve near California City.	Save available forage production for tortoise. Eliminate livestock use.	1. Return land to natural state. 2. Permit use by students, specialists and public for gentler forms of Recreation, research and photography	Natural Area for enjoyment of visitors.

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
G. Other Special Interest Groups						
Pickoff, L.J. Cactus and Succulent Society	He felt we asked for criteria to be included under each category such as:					
	How is range presently being used?	What effect does grazing have on these conditions?	Improved for what purpose and in what manner?	Roads to parking areas and then hiking trails. Identification of flora along trails, animal life in area.	1. Public use over private use.	Specify who will benefit.
Witter, E. Stone and Gem Club	Not familiar with grazing of BLM lands				1. Provide access 2. Allow gem hunting during grazing season.	Recreation areas for organized groups.
H. Federal Government						
Davis, J.H. National Park Service	Conditions good for some wildlife species and burros but not good for cattle. Cattle trespass frequently	Poor Range conditions outside park, lack of water encourage trespass on park lands.	Need thorough investigation to identify needs.	1. Fencing government boundaries. 2. Water catchments on BLM lands. 3. Remove livestock and burros.	1. Watershed 2. Recreation 3. Wildlife 4. Grazing 5. All other.	Conserve aesthetic and wildlife values and reduce impact on ecosystem. Goal is to eliminate burros and livestock.

QUESTIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
H. Federal Government						
Perkins, L.W. S.C.S.		Decrease in deer populations in recent years.		1. Access roads 2. Controlled grazing 3. Livestock exclusion 4. Fencing 5. Water development 6. Wildlife habitat Improvement. 7. Hiking trails to visitor points.		
Freeman, R.G. Naval Weapons Center	Range conditions deteriorating	Hurting populations of feral horses and burros, domestic cattle and wildlife.	China Lake Ranges Mohave "B" Range	1. Adjust allocation of cattle grazing 2. Reduce burro population.	Revise cooperative agreement. Improve management planning.	Better planning and implementation.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC INPUT

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
GROUP A - Livestock Interests						
1 Colo Cattleman's Assoc.	Need improvement.	Livestock forage wildlife habitat & watershed condition can be improved.	Potential for doubling forage production on BLM lands.	$15 million increase in appropriation for improvement of BLM range lands.	CCA has pledged its support and cooperation in increasing intensive management on public land in Colo.	More forage - more meat in face of food crisis plus better wildlife habitat & watershed conditions.
2 Colo Woolgrower's Assoc.	Under normal moisture conditions, generally good with some exceptions		Yes-need water developments, noxious weed control, reseeding & predator control.	Increased range improvements to increase forage for livestock & wildlife.	More money should be appropriated, with less restrictions & regulations.	More forage for livestock & wildlife.
3 Colo Assoc of Soil Conservation Districts	Fair to good.	Adverse effect on multiple uses of public lands.	Yes-to the degree money is available.	Know the land and put it to its best use.	Soil tests-determine water capability.	Better coordinated use of public lands.
4 Ranchers & District Advisory Board Members (nine reports)	Fair to good. Some excellent.	Ranchers strongly dependent on public lands for year around livestock operations.	Yes-need range improvement and proper management. Forage can be increased several hundred %.	Many improvements can be made-fencing, water developments, revegetation, but most important is proper management. Consolidate BLM lands through Exchange. Retain Advisory Boards.	These can be done cooperatively to the benefit of livestock, wildlife, watershed and the environment. Increase appropriations and/ or put more of the grazing fee into range improvements.	Increased forage will mean increased beef, mutton, wool, as well as more feed for wildlife. Consolidation will facilitate management.
GROUP B - Wildlife						
1 Colo Division of Wildlife (Four reports)	Poor in North Central area-otherwise fair to good. Primary problem is the shortage of browse species.	Lack of browse limits the number of wildlife, primarily deer, that can exist on BLM lands.	Yes-there is a need for improvement. Overall habitat condition can be improved 50% by proper livestock distribution & season of use. Practices such as chainings & water development are needed for the benefit of wildlife.	Allot a definite proportion of forage to wildlife. Implement grazing systems, adequate fencing, range fertilization & provide additional public access.	Initiate cooperative revegetation or range manipulation projects and defer livestock use following implementation.	More wildlife and ssociated recreation.

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
GROUP B - Wildlife (continued)						
2 National & Denver Audubon Society (2 reports) Your attention is directed to both of these reports.	Range condition has suffered historically from over-grazing, neglect, mining, lack of access, etc.	Wildlife habitat is lessened, valuable soils eroded away, streams are destroyed, winter ranges ruined, etc.	Need improvement	State & District BLM offices need to be staffed with a broad interdisciplinary team-archeologists, aquatic biologists, landscape architects, hydrologists, soil mechanics experts, botanists, etc. All values of BLM lands need to be carefully inventoried.	Inform the public on what the actual problems are & the manpower & funding can hopefully be made available.	
3 Charles W. Stillwell Wildlife Advisory Board Representative	Pollution & physical damage to the environment caused by back packers.	Damage to wildlife habitat.		Closer supervision of users of public lands, including land developers.	More personnel in the local BLM offices.	
GROUP C - State Government						
1 Dept.of Natural Resources Tom Ten Eyck	Varies in different partsof the state.	Less than optimum wildlife population.	Range improvements could increase wildlife production as much as 50-100% in some areas.	1) Comprehensive range inventory. 2) Establish priorities as to whether management should be for wildlife, livestock or both. 3) Initiate program to bring range in line with its potential for wildlife & livestock.	Accomplish in line with multiple use coordination through interagency evaluation of facts and development of cooperative plans & projects.	Optimum production of both wildlife & livestock on BLM ranges.
2 State Forester Tom Borden	"Not in a deplorable state".		BLM lands have a considerable potential for herbiage production	More extensive management requiring more personnel and funding.	Inventory our land resources on public lands and project into the future their contribution to the needs of the people.	

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
GROUP C - State Government (continued)						
3 Board of Land Commissioners	Normal to below normal	Reduced winter feed for livestock	Continue present improvement program.	Continuation of range improvements such as water, brush control, watershed improvement, etc. Control off-road vehicles. Strict but common sense reclamation controls.	Do it.	Improved management of public lands also improves the management of state lands.
GROUP D - Other Industry						
1 Stoecker, Keammerer & Assoc Ecological Consultants	Evidence of past abuse but currently not deteriorating (West Central Colo)	Livestock grazing not compatible with wilderness experience or natural areas.	No management programs such as Pinyon-Juniper chaining should be instituted to increase livestock forage.	1) Careful management of overgrazed areas. 2) Natural areas identified, protected and preserved. 3) Chaining should never be used as a management technique. 4) Accept recommendations from all interest groups. Assessment of present range conditions and their impact on livestock, wildlife, erosion, etc.	Certain areas be set aside for grazing and other areas be used for recreational/scientific/preservation purposes.	Benefits will accrue to the natural environment rather than any special interest group.
2 Colony Development Co	Improving at a slow rate				More intensive management of our ranges with old & new methods which the range management profession has produced.	

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
GROUP E - Wilderness						
1 The Wilderness Society	Extremely poor condition.	Adversely affects wildlife habitat and quality watersheds, increases erosion. Wilderness scene impairment.	Definitely a great need to improve range conditions through the state and the west. Potential for substantial improvement.	a) Multiple Use Advisory Boards. b) Include public comment on management programs before decisions are made.	Consider multiple use values such as watershed, wildlife, recreation, livestock interests, wilderness, energy needs and potential and local and national public interests	Nation will receive better return on its investment in these public lands.
2 Four Corners Wilderness Work Shop	Public lands have been abused in the past.		Present condition must be corrected.	Good management must first consider all uses possible as an area. Grazing management should be directed toward sustained yield of high quality vegetation and soil maintenance.	Careful control of livestock numbers and periodic rest. Continuous monitoring.	
GROUP F - Concerned Citizens						
1 Concerned Citizens (William E. Bruce)	Grazing is damaging the public lands. Area of concerns is area lying between Porter Mountain and Bronco Knob.	Big game and fish can expect to decline if grazing continues at the present rate.	Yes	Curtailment of numbers of cattle permitted in this and similar areas.		Benefits after recovery period. 1) Increased quality of plant community. 2) Reduced soil erosion and stream pollution. 3) Improved big game and fish habitat.
2 National Council of Public Land Users	No vegetation available to protect the land and the watersheds.	Little forage for wildlife and topsoil being washed into the rivers.		Remove all domestic livestock off the land and remove cross fences.	Sufficient personnel be provided to see that the public lands are managed properly.	Public lands would be productive for other uses such as wildlife, improved watersheds, etc.

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
GROUP G - Other Special Interests						
1 Club 20	As good as it could be		These lands are performing their traditional function under multiple use principle. No reason to be concerned about current condition.			
2 The Nature Conservancy Colorado Chapter (Did not respond directly to the questions)	The following is a summary of their statement. All unique natural values and representative samples of all major ecosystems should be preserved. Remaining lands and their ecosystems should be managed. Through ecologically sound and intelligent management, man should be able to beat nature at producing the special combinations of goods and services that we desire without deteriorating the quality of life.					

Summary of Analysis of Public Input

There is a general consensus of most of the public interests that responded to our inquiry on Range Condition that range conditions are improving on most National Resource Lands in Colorado, but that there is a need for additional improvement.

There is a wide variety of recommendations with most of the respondents recommending that improvement of the public lands should be accelerated for the benefit of both livestock and wildlife. This would be accomplished through increases in funding and manpower for a greater emphasis on intensive management in addition to improvements such as fencing, water developments and revegetation.

IDAHO RANGE CONDITION INQUIRY

Content Analysis Summary

Group	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Specific Ranges On Which Conditions Should Be Improved	Recommendations	What Multiple Use Priorities Should be Considered	Benefits Accrued To Group Or Interests
Livestock Interests						
Ranchers, Dist. Adv. Bd. Members and Individuals known to be associated with specific groups but identifying themselves as individuals. 12 Replies	Improved Considerably - 8 Good - 2 Good to Poor - 1 Average to Good - 1	Depends on Area Manager - 1 Improved Range - 5 Water Development courses consentration - 1 Shouldn't overstock - 1 Greater Demand on Public Land - 1 Steady Production - 2 No Effect - 1	Any Range needing stock water - 1 Warm springs allotment - 2 Hit by range fires - 1 Timmerman Hills - 1 Juniper Mountain - 1 Minidoka Unit - 1 None - 3 Most Ranges - 1 Any unmanaged range. - 1	Rest Rotation - 5 Sagebrush Spraying - 1 Brush Control, Seeding - 1 Reducing number of head - 1 Mgt. and limited treatment - 2 Extensive Develmt. & Intensive Management - 1 No Answer - 1	Watershed/Soil Protection - 1 Wildlife - 1 Livestock - 6 Any Multiple Use suited for - 1 Feed for cattle - 1 Forage/Cover/Soil - 1 Range Carrying Capacity for domestic wildlife - 1	Fewer fires - 1 Better cattle Conditions - 4 Shifting Use - 1 More Feed - 2 More Balanced Grazing - 1 None - 1 No answer - 1 More Use - 1
Idaho Cattlemen Association	Fair to Good	Need Ranges showing improvement every year	Lardlow Park Picabo Hills Others in Dist. #5	Management and Limited land treatment	1. Livestock 2. Wildlife 3. Watershed 4. Recreation	Livestock Grazing
Wildlife Interests						
Idaho Fish & Game Department	Less than optimum	Wildlife numbers continue to decline because specific habitat are being destroyed.	IF&GD Reg. 1; No. side of St. Joe, Baldy & Slate Cr. below 4000 ft; Latour & Pine Creek Drainages on C. d'Alene Riv. below 4000 ft; Reg. 2 IF&GD small blocks being abused; Reg. 3 deer winter range along Hells Canyon above Brownlee Dam between Brownlee Cr. & Gennett Cr; Squaw Cr. of Gem County; Jerusalem Basin N. of Horseshoe Bend; Crane Cr. country	Controlled burning. Cooperative agreements Intensive Mgt. most acceptable Rest Rotation Systems	Wildlife requirements on critical wildlife ranges	More complete distribution & abandoned wildlife.

IDAHO

Group	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Specific Ranges On Which Conditions Should Be Improved	Recommendations	What Multiple Use Priorities Should be Considered	Benefits Accrued To Group Or Interests
Idaho Fish & Game Department (Cont.)			in Payette Co.; So. Fork of Boise Riv. in Elmore Co.; winter ranges in foothills between & including Reynolds Cr. to Castle Cr.; Big game winter ranges in Silver City Area (Black Butte); parts of No. fork of Owyhee Riv. winter range; deer winter range around Juniper Mtn; from No. fork around to Red Canyon Creek; Indian Meadows & So. Mtn.; deer winter range along Jordan Creek including Josephine Cr. & adjoining drainages; the canyon complexes of the E. fork of the Owyhee Riv. & Battle Cr.; bighorn sheep range in the Owyhee Riv. Canyon; Reg. 4, Jim Sage Mtn. area; Picabo Hills area; area between Queens Crown& Cove & Bennett Hills Unit; in Reg. 5 Soda Springs Hill, T 85 S, R. 41 E. in Caribou Co. (Swanson Canyon); Trail Cr. area in Bannock Co. T. 6 S., R. 34 E.; the Downey Watershed in Bannock Co; Samaria Mtn. area in Oneida Co. T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; in Reg. 6 Birch Creek drainage; late grazing on the Little Lost; Medicine Lodge area; Big Lost, antelope & Sagegrouse winter ranges.			

IDAHO

Group	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Specific Ranges On Which Conditions Should Be Improved	Recommendations	What Multiple Use Priorities Should be Considered	Benefits Accrued To Group Or Interests
Wildlife Interests	(Continued)					
Idaho Wildlife Federation 2 Replies	Fair to Poor	Detrimental to wildlife species Loss of Watershed	Bighorn sheep range on Salmon River South of Bruneau to Nevada	Intensive Mgt. with cattle excluded. Removing 50% of cattle	Improving wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species
Sportsman	Gradual Improvement	Better food & cover for game	Juniper Mountain		No conflict	Better hunting
Twin Falls Fish and Wildlife					Big Game Winter Range	All Recreational values
State Government						
Dept. of Lands	Good	Livestock industry in state cannot expand without RI program on Federal lands.	Water Developments Brush Control Fencing Seeding	Combination of various Range improvement practices.	1. Livestock production 2. Mineral extraction 3. Wildlife 4. Watershed 5. Recreation	Stable economy
State Soil Conservation Commission	Generally Good	Land with good range potential not being taken care of.	Owyhee County - Reynolds Cr. Area and ranges in Salmon District	Management with limited land treatment	Recreation Livestock Grazing Esthetics Values	Management not non-use.
Business Community						
Idaho 1st National Bank	Appreciate BLM effort	Continued improvement Needed	Slater Flat Area	Management with limited land treatment	Maximum grazing but not to detriment of wildlife	Improved Economy

IDAHO Group	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Specific Ranges On Which Conditions Should Be Improved	Recommendations	What Multiple Use Priorities Should be Considered	Benefits Accrued To Group Or Interests
Business Community	(Continued)					
Post Register	Restoration Efforts Spotty at best due to lack of funding	Wildlife & Livestock Ranges suffering	East fork Salmon River Big and Little Lost Birch Creek	Establish BLM research arm. More emphasis to balancing wildlife winter ranges areas. BLM needs Organic Act.	Public has to come first.	Public Benefited
Professional Organizations						
Pocatello Citizens Environmental Council	Most BLM Land overgrazed.	Destruction of plant and animal Habitat	Pahsimeroi Valley Pocatello Planning Unit Curlew Valley Dry Creek Mosby Butte Area	Fence all streams. No spraying for brush control.	1. Recreation 2. Watershed	A better America.
Wood River Resource Area Council of Government	Fair to very poor	Lack of production on range lands.	Public lands in Gooding, Lincoln, Camas and Blaine Counties.	Improving land thru strict adherence to basic principal of growing max. density of vegetation.	Need to institute multiple use priorities.	Soils would be protected in place.
Society of American Foresters	Fair	Loss of red meat production.	Goodrich Creek Crane Creek Wildhorse River	Proper stocking Reasonable seasons Control of Livestock.	Big game winter ranges	Non-production of red meat. Better coordination with other agencies & groups.
National Council of Federated Garden Clubs	Some overgrazing	Should drought conditions continue then need to cut back number of livestock on range.	Clearwater River drainage	Proper grazing time adhered to.	All Multiple Uses	Further study to determine compatability of plants.

IDAHO

Group	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Specific Ranges On Which Conditions Should Be Improved	Recommendations	What Multiple Use Priorities Should be Considered	Benefits Accrued To Group Or Interests
Outdoors Unlimited	Generally very good	Good range Mgmt. benefits every individual.	Small areas where livestock tend to concentrate.	Livestock should be allowed to scatter and not concentrate.	Grazing Timber Mining Recreation	Increased economy.
Soil Conservation Society of America	In general poor	Erosion and loss of productive soil.	Lower Snake Riv. Plains Sandy soils East Idaho Desert areas Lemhi & Custer Counties.	Tailored intensive Management Systems.	Coordinated planning and use of all lands regardless of ownership.	Reduce pollution of our environment.
Individual Responses						
Outdoor Recreation	Poor	Loss of Recreation opportunities.	Owyhee County - Indian Meadows	Management and Limited land Treatment.	All Available Uses	Present deer populations maintained or increased. Increased Rec. Use.
Bill Miners	Static at best	Disaster	Easier to identify lands not requiring improvement. Juniper Mountain Area.	Intensive Mgt. - Rest-rotation grazing syndrome has got to go.	Basis should be NEPA and Endangered Species Act.	National Heritage will pass to future generations.
2 Individuals	Ranges being abused. Marked improvement	Loss of Natural Habitat. Lowering of Range Conditions	Can do better. Overpopulation by cattle true state-wide.	Management and Limited Land Treatment. Strict Control reducing amount of cattle.	Production of red meat. Retaining land in as natural state as possible.	Stronger economy.

MONTANA

GROUP A
Livestock Interest

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC INPUT

Peter Jackson President of Society of Range Management	The range is in good condition. Some bad spots and all could be better improvement over the years. The range is one of the resources that has really improved over the years.	We have more livestock than ever in history	$500,000 needed to get allotment plan going. This is for basic things -- post, wire, pipe, throughs. District offices are swamped with requests that cannot be filled for a lack of funds		Good basic cooperation between BLM and the landowner -- Remember, somebody has to fix the fence	
Bill Brown President, Montana Association of State Grazing Districts	Lowest ebb of range conditions occurred 30 to 40 years ago. We've come a long way	Running more livestock		I would like to see general operation left to the people who make their living here		
Byron Bayers Sr. Vice President, American Herford Association	Improving very well	Cattle are in good condition despite drought	Need more rain for several years	Ranchers must become environmentalists and conservationists	More discussion between opposing groups, constructive conflict	
Mons Teigen Executive Vice President, Montana Stock Growers Association	The range has improved immensely over the		A lack of money and resources seems to be the limiting factor in establishing Allotment Management Plans throughout the state	BLM should accept other techniques of grazing management that prove successful	Domestic livestock grazing is compatible with most other rangeland values. Grazing can be used as a management technique to improve wildlife, growing timber and other resource values	Food is a mighty weapon in the balance of payment picture. Rangeland is going to become increasingly important to supply Nation's need for red meat
George Rath Rancher, Roundup, Montana	To get a clear picture of accomplishments, go back to 30's. Unless you saw it, you would have no concept of degradation and destruction of ranges at that time. Room for more improvement			Control the numbers of wild horses and burros. Release range technicians from their desks and paperwork	Good management is brought about by cooperation and education	

Torger Sikveland
Rancher, Winnett,
Montana

Mr. Sikveland states that since he had to buy his grazing rights from the previous owner, the Bureau should not increase the multiple use of the range in any way that decreases the value of the grazing privilege. Let others do as I have done, pay for the privilege by buying the existing rights of stockmen, then pay a fee for the continued use of the land.

David G. Drum
Rancher, Drum Land and
Livestock

Mr. Drum expressed that BLM should turn more grazing fees back to range improvements, and that the Bureau should consider allowing some cultivation to improve the condition of the land. He sees grazing becoming more important in production of red meat as grain will be used to improve balance of payments abroad.

Vernon Puckett
Rancher, ex-member State Advisory Board; Secretary and Treasurer Indian Butte and
Crooked Creek Cooperative State Grazing Districts for 40 years

Mr. Puckett states that the spraying of sagebrush is beneficial to forage and wildlife and is an effective way to converse water

GROUP B Wildlife						
Eldon H. Smith Montana Wildlife Federation	Mr. Smith warned against accepting a statement such as -- What is good for livestock is good for wildlife, since it may be or it may not be. Also against avoiding solutions because they have a disruptive influence on existing uses. He feels it's BLM's responsibility to pinpoint areas most in need of improvement					
C..E. Hitch Montana Department of Natural Resources	Bureau lands have some problems common to all rangelands	Improved range will show benefit to all uses		The need for red meat is one priority	Benefits from improved range conditions will be widespread. The improvement of 30 million acres of rangeland in fair condition up to good condition would have an impact of $70 million on Montana economy. This does not consider wildlife, improved water sheds. Impact will reach far beyond those who graze livestock on the range	
GROUP C Wilderness						
Elizabeth Smith Montana Wilderness Association	Deplorable		Counterproductive to name "hot spot" area in lieu of comprehensive inventory and planning	Type of improvements that are needed are those that attain or re-attain a viable native plant complex consistent with soil, topography and climate and the greatest variety of management options		Good range conditions assure soil retention, desirable water characteristics, high forage production and a variety of management options
GROUP D Environmental and Other Interest						
Francis Walcott Northe Plains Regional Conservation Committee of the Sierra Club	In the past there has been substantial abuse -- overuse and misuse. Erosion and poor soil quality on much of the BLM land	More important values include livestock production, wildlife including some rare and endangered species, open space, recreation and maintaining a way of life	Stablize soils -- with good soil any mix of desired values is possible. Good management of grazing, optimum balance between livestock and wildlife--the two are generally compatible	Rest rotation on more BLM land. Mechanical and/or chemical treatment in some instances -- but with care. Fencing -- but constructed to minimize impact on aesthetics and wildlife. Development of water through new impoundments and other means. Livestock reduction is not desirable and not necessary. Control vehicle use, give special conderation to rare and endanered species. More control on mineral leasing especially coal	Through adequate management	

MONTANA

GROUP D
Environmental and Other Interest Continued

Carl L. Wombolt, Range Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service	Montana Rangeland and Resource Program Study in 1970 found 52% of Montana Rangeland in poor to fair condition. BLM lands would fall within this range	BLM must arrive at public land management decisions differently than for private land because of multiple use. Fence and road construction should be mimimized	Proper ecological management. Proper grazing management is usually beneficial to other multiple uses	All renewable resource values should respond positively
Clinton McFarland Rancher representing Yellowstone Conservation District	BLM lands fall into the same category as state and private lands. Good condition, but room for improvement	Better fencing, better water supply, more education, control use of off-road vehicles		
Glen C. Childers President, Garfield McCone Legislative	Improving, good to excellent	Control off-road vehicles	Leave control in the hands of the permittee	

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

To secure public input into the problems of range condition and solutions in Nevada, the Nevada State Office and six BLM district offices (Elko, Winnemucca, Carson City, Ely, Battle Mountain, and Las Vegas) sent letters to various interests throughout the State asking for opinions on six general areas of concern:

1. What is your assessment of range conditions on BLM managed lands in Nevada for wild horses and burros, watershed, wildlife, aesthetics, etc.?

2. What are the consequences of these present range conditions to your interest (watershed, wildlife, grazing, wild horses and burros, recreation, etc.)?

3. Please identify specific areas on which you feel range conditions should be improved?

4. What are your recommendations for improvement in line with multiple use considerations?

5. In your opinion, what multiple use priorities should we consider in our range management program?

6. If your recommendations could be implemented, what benefits will accrue to your group or interests?

The letter was sent to 404 individuals, groups and governmental agencies statewide (mailing lists attached). To date, 110 replies have been received, indicating approximately a 25 per cent return. Considering the complexity of the questions and the short time period allowed for answer, this return would be considered by most statisticians to be good. Some of the respondents cited the short time period allowed as cause for their short, inadequate or lack of response. This could indicate that had more time been allowed, the percentage of those persons responding might have been higher.

This report will attempt to summarize the content of the 110 replies. By necessity, this summary is a subjective interpretation and contains only the highlights of the responses. However, one overall conclusion can be made from reading the letters--people in Nevada are deeply concerned about the future of the range that dominates so much of the State and have a desire to contribute to the knowledge and decision making of the BLM.

A recurring topic was the range report itself ("Effects of Livestock Grazing on Wildlife, Watershed, Recreation and Other Resource Values in Nevada"). Several respondents ignored the questions altogether and criticized the initial report for a number of reasons. These criticisms generally were the report was unfair and invalid.

Another continuing topic was the opinion express by many about the BLM. Several stated the BLM was doing "a good job." However, most of the people mentioning this topic said the agency could do better and suggested more funding, manpower, public support, and materials to do the job.

A. Response Summary to Question 1 - "What is your assessment of range conditions on BLM managed lands in Nevada for wild horses and burros, watershed, wildlife, aesthetics, etc?"

Approximately one-third of the respondents rated the Nevada range in a negative condition, using such adjectives as poor, critical, deteriorating, severe, bad, etc. to express their views. Approximately 20 per cent rated the range in a positive condition (i.e. good, fair, or improving). Another 20 per cent were generally in the middle ground stating conditions varied widely in the State, were adequate, hadn't changed in 15 years, or could be better.

Adverse factors cited for contributing to the range condition are outlined below:

The overwhelming majority cited the problem of wild horse and burro overpopulation and the lack of control of these animals. The next largest number cited the drought conditions as being the major problem. Other causes stated were overgrazing of livestock and little or no support for BLM management programs. One writer stated the BLM was a livestock-oriented agency and contributed to the bad range conditions.

Another segment cited the short time period for response as being a probelm in completing their answers. Approximately 25 per cent of the respondents did not address themselves directly to the question at all.

B. Response Summary to Question 2 - "What are the consequences of the present range conditions to your interests?"

Since the interests varied widely, so did the answers to this question. However, a trend in topics identified can be outlined. In most of the letters the following general consequences were identified:

1. An adverse effect on wildlife forage and wildlife welfare and numbers.
2. An adverse effect on the range in general.
3. A decline in livestock forage and livestock production.
4. No adverse effects at all.
5. A deteriorating effect on watershed.
6. Damage to water sources.
7. An adverse effect on recreational values.
8. A harmful effect on the economics of the livestock industry and the State in general.
9. Decline in the number of uses the range can support.
10. A negative effect on aesthetic values.
11. A demonstrated need for more cooperation between resource agencies and the public.
12. A harmful effect on wild horses and burros.

Roughly 25 per cent of the letters did not specifically identify consequences of the present range condition.

C. Response Summary to Question 3 - "Please identify specific areas on which you feel range conditions should be improved."

There was a diversity of interpretation of this question. Approximately half interpreted the word "area" to mean specific location. The other half interpreted it to mean a general topic area.

Of those identifying locations, most gave specific geographic locations, such as Stone Cabin Valley, northern Nevada, Pershing county, etc. These specific areas are listed in the letters. However, some of those who talked about location gave general types of areas needing attention, such as wild horse and burro grazing areas, pinon-juniper areas, arid areas, valuable wildlife areas, etc.

Of those identifying topics needing attention, the following were cited:

1. Water projects.
2. Management in general.
3. More reseeding projects.
4. More fencing.
5. More brush control.
6. Better implementation of rest rotation grazing systems.
7. Better distribution of livestock and wildlife on the range.
8. Improvement of grazing permit system.
9. More aid to ranchers with allotments.
10. Improvement needed in all areas.

Approximately half of those answering the letter said the time limit was too short for in-depth analysis of trouble areas or any answer at all about specific areas needing improvement.

D. Response Summary to Question 4 - "What are your recommendations for improvement in line with multiple use considerations?"

This question received a wide variety of answers. Many cited multiple recommendations, and, depending on the interest involved, the answers were unique and quite often specific. To list all would be too time consuming. However, to give an idea of general topics discussed, the following are some of the recommendations:

1. More management control of wild horses and burros (Several also suggested establishment of a sanctuary for these animals so the public can view them.)
2. More pinon-juniper control.
3. Intensify reseeding programs.
4. More inter-agency cooperation needed.
5. Develop better management programs.
6. Set aside specific areas for specific uses; then enforce it.

7. Provide additional incentives for ranchers to improve the range.
8. Provide more funding for BLM.
9. More legislative backing and establishment of goals needed for BLM.
10. More BLM personnal needed to do the job.
11. Make advisory boards more represntative of users other than livestock.
12. Develop better public relations programs to educate public on resource management.
13. Improve and expand water developments.
14. Improve quality of the range.
15. Reduce numbers of livestock grazing on national resource lands.
16. Reduce numbers of all animals grazing on national resource lands.
17. Provide maximum development for multiple use.
18. Develop more recreation facilities.
19. Establish a fee for all users of the national resource lands, not just ranchers.
20. Provide for better control of all users.
21. More predator control needed.
22. Accelerate range research.
23. Control off-road vehicle use.
24. Give fair treatment to all users, not just ranchers and miners.
25. Enforce mining regulations.

E. Response Summary to Question 5 - "In your opinion, what multiple use priorities should we consider in our range management program?"

Response to this question also varied widely, but some of the general topics mentioned most were:

1. Food production (including grazing, livestock, ranching, agriculture)
2. Recreation.
3. Wildlife.
4. Watershed.
5. Priorities should vary from area to area.
6. Mining.
7. Aesthetics.
8. Oil and gas and geothermal exploration.
9. Should be no priorities; maintain multiple use concept.
10. Basic resources (air, water, vegetation, soil, etc.)
11. Wild horses and burros (both protection and control were cited.)

F. Response Summary to Question 6 - "If your recommendations could be implemented, what benefits will accrue to your group or interests?"

The response to this question is almost impossible to quantify or generalize since the answer is given in terms of each particular interest. If any summary could be validly reached, it would be that, in one way or another, all interests and values would benefit if the range were improved. Just what "improved" or "benefit" means, depends, of course, on the interest involved. Whether it be the benefit of preservation of open spaces, more forage for livestock production, or more lands for wildlife, all generally felt the objective should be to improve the range in some form.

NEVADA

Since the question asked the respondent to answer what benefits would accrue to his particular group or interest, many said their suggestions might not benefit their interest specifically, but attached the benefit to more broad areas, such as "everyone," "the entire country," and "the whole world" for example.

To summarize, the responses on all the questions ranged from technical and specific to general and vague. However, since most of the major users of the national resource lands in Nevada are in some way represented in these letters (with the possible exception of the "Silent Majority") all of the answers are valuable information from the standpoint of public input.

Received comments from:

Harlan Arnold - SCS
Christopher Benyoa
Eyer H. Boies, Chairman, Elko County Commissioners
Timothy J. Braidy, Chairman, Kings River Conservation District
Ellis LeFevre, Ranch Manager, NMA, Inc.
Chester E. Conard, District Manager, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
John L. Schippleck, National Park Service, Baker, Nevada
E. Edwin Higbee, Hiko, Nevada
Dooley P. Wheeler, Jr., Umont Mining, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah
Fred Baker
Van Gardner
Kenneth D. Lee, County Commissioner, Lincoln County
J. H. Robertson, Foresta Institute
Robert G. Irvin, C-Punch Corporation, Winnemucca, Nevada
Marlowe Jwning, Pershing Cty. Sprtsmn. Asso.
Bill Bothwelt, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Lenard D. Smith, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Robert L. Schultz, District Manager, Pioche Star Route, Ely, Nevada
Bruce Branscomb, Chairman Pamoill Soil Conservation District
Glen K. Griffith, Director, Department of Fish and Game
Lorain Forbush, Chairman, Churchill County Planning Commission
Charles S. Watson, Jr., Director, National Public Lands Task Force
Glenn R. Jobe, Project Chairman, North Cal-NEVA, Resource Conservation and Development Project
Robert Elston, Director, University of Nevada
Frank M. Davis, WCGM Board Member
C. Wayne Cook and Robert Hyde, Dept. of Range Science, Colorado State University.
Charles L. White, Executive Administrator, Nevada Farm Bureau Federation
Mrs. William Blue, Vice President American Horse Protection Assoc.
Stephen R. Francis, Chairman, Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter
Timothy V. Grinsell, D.V.M., President, Nevada Organization for Wildlife
Richard E. Eckert, Jr., Range Scientist, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
M. Douglas Miller, Chairman, Advisory Mining Board
Richard D. Teague, President, The Wildlife Society
John E. Humphrey, Secretary, Board of Sheep Commissioners
William L. Reavley, Regional Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation
Orlo Johnson, President Nevada Section, Society for Range Management
John J. Lavin, Forest Supervisor, US Department of Agriculture
Velma B. Johnston, President, International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros
Velma B. Johnston, Chairman - Board of Trustees, Wild Horse Organized Assistance.
C. Richard Capurro, State Executive Director, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Calvin C. Berge, Division Engineer, U.S. Dept. of Transportation
E. C. Malmstrom, Project Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Thomas W. Ballow, Executive Director, Department of Agriculture
James M. Kielhack, Chairman, Central Nevada Resource Development Authority
Marie Steward, President, Nevada Cowbelles, Inc.
Elwood L. Miller, Chairman, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture

NEVADA

Chuck Krall, State Conservationist, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Paul T. Tueller, Professor of Range Ecology, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture
Cliff Young, Chairman, Nevada Conservation Forum
John H. Davis, Acting Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service
Virlis. L. Fischer, Las Vegas, Nevada
Eric R. Cronkhite, Administrator, Nevada State Park System
DeLoyd Satterthwaite, President, Nevada Woolgrowers Association
Charles L. White, Executive Administrator, Nevada Farm Bureau Federation
William L. Nagel, Assistant Deputy Highway Engineer, Department of Highways
R. O. Forson, Chairman, Nevada State Park Advisory Committed
Jack E. Hull, Vaughan, Hull, Marfisi, Goicoechea & Miller
Mr. Goicoechea, same as above.
Sheridan C. Hansen, Acting District Manager, Battle Mountain, Nevada
Evan A. Zimmerman, President, Zimmerman Ranching Corp.
Sheridan C. Hansen, Acting District Manager, Battle Mountain, Nevada
William F. Belden, County Agent, Cooperative Extension Service
Stanley C. Ellison, Ellison Ranching Company
Kenneth D. Lee, Lincoln County Commissioner
Hernry T. Howison, Nevada
Richard H. Brooks, PH.D., Associate Research Professor, and Director UNLV Museum
Sheilagh T. Brooks, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, University of Nevada
John S. Boyles, District Manager, Las Vegas, Nevada
W. E. Niles, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Botany, Univ. of Nevada
M. Wendell Jones
John S. Boyles, District Manager, Las Vegas, Nevada
E. Edwin Higbee, Hiko, Nevada
Dennis E. Hess, Land Use Coordinator, Nevada Power Company
Loyd Sorensen
William B. Gibbs, W. H. Gibbs Company
Leonard W. Hoskins, Regional Supervisor, Region II, Dept. of Fish and Game
Roy Young, Elko, Nevada
Irving Hackett, County Extension Agent, Cooperative Extension Service
Walter I. Leberski
Warren L. Monroe, Nevada Legislature
Bert K. Gurr, President, Elko County Sportsmen's Assoc.
George R. E. Boucher, Elko County Manager
Mrs. William B. Wright, Director, Nevada Wildlife Federation, Inc.
Dennis Bieroth, Chairman, Owyhee Conservation District
E. A. Moore, District Manager, Elko District
Stanley C. Ellison, Member, Elko District Advisory Board
Demar H. Dahl
Earl Branson
Raymond R. Borde
James M. Friedlander, Executive Director, Carson River Basin
Ralph Rawlinson, District Forest Ranger, U.S. Forest Service
Mark A. Toten, Planning Director, County of Lassen
Terry D. Hopson, District Forest Ranger, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Tina Nappe, Research Assistant, Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies

NEVADA

Dave Boroughf and Dan Lechefsky, Sierra Club
Kenneth Chichistr
A. Nelson, Ely District Office
Leonard W. Hoskins, Regional Supervisor, Dept. of Fish and Game
Brent Eldridge
W. R. Osterhaudt, Chairman, Tonopah Conservation District
G. L. Marrujo, BSF&W, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Elwin A. Robison
David A. Witts, Attorney and Counselor, Empire Life Bldg.
A. Z. Joy, County Extension Agent-In Charge, Univ. of Nevada/Reno
N. K. "Sunny" Sundrud
White Pine County Comissioner
John J. Smith, Chairman, Reg. Pl. Comm.
Jack C. Matesen
Mike O'Callaghan, Governor of Nevada

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interests						
Reuben E. Pankey Cattlegrowers Association of New Mexico	Ranges improving since passage of Taylor Grazing Act.	Because of range improvement, viability of Range Livestock Industry is improving.	Do not understand what kinds of conditions of improvement the question concerns.	Control of public use, to wit, motorcycles, four-wheel drive, etc. Provide atmosphere whereby public senses its responsibility for caring for those lands.	Private investment by permittees to improve these ranges should be encouraged.	Benefits to the range livestock operator benefit the general economic welfare of the community in which he lives.
O. M. Lee, Jr.	Stable and improving in Socorro District.			BLM should reverse its commitment to the Allotment Management Plan which is so costly in its administration that	BLM should confine its efforts to areas where conflicts exist between recreation, grazing, wildlife, and conservation.	The country needs more export of farm products to combat expenditures for imported oil.
Charlie Lee, President New Mexico Cattle Growers As Association	Precicitation tables do not indicate any prima facie evidence that range conditions have declined; however, permitted grazing on BLM and forest lands decreased by 94,000 animal units while cattle numbers, excluding milk cattle and cattle on feed, increased 101,000 head between 1962 and 1972.		Overall conditions have improved 50-80% in last 30 years. Specific improvements should be determined by elected advisory boards.	Multiple use recommendations by livestock industry should be followed. Ten-year permits should be renewed. Permittees should act according to Public Land Law Review Commission Standards. Corrective actions should assure goals met. Individual operators should pay for range improvements.	Public benefits from game and wildlife habitat action are secondary and taxpayers should not bear cost. Congress should investigate if overgrazing occurs and violators should be punished. I know of no law authorizing recreation uses.	Ten-year permits would stabilize livestock industry. Advisory board level participation would eliminate costly public meetings
Tom Bates Catron County Farm Bureau	Good and not deteriorating, on the whole. Forage production down due to drought.	Adequate management because of the range condition.	We don't know of any	Charge users of Federal range fees commensurate with use on the same basis as grazing use. All users should pay their own way.	Grazing, timber, oil and gas, mining.	Stable livestock industry in a stable community thriving on a broader tax base.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A - Livestock Interest (cont.)						
E. P. Harvey Carrizozo, New Mexico	Substantially improved since 1934. Summer of 1974 was driest since the 20's and there was less forage.	In the long term, there is opportunity for increased livestock and wildlife.	Parts of every ranch can be improved by better water distribution and erosion control.	The man nearest the land is most competent to judge needs for improvement. Economic incentive will make him improve it. He should be assured of reasonable time to repay loans.	BLM should create a climate of wise use. The best interests of most people will be served by a. mineral development, b. rights-of-way that serve many people full time,	Circumscribing BLM to custodial status would save vast amounts of money and encourage care by special interest groups.
Jose Benito Vigil San Cristobel, New Mexico	Township 27 Range 11E is overgrazed by cattle, especially by a great number of owners who do not even have permits.	Overgrazed	Range 11 could be improved by installing good fences with Federal help.	Seeding. Drilling of wells. I find conservation of coyotes very destructive.	We should be allowed to control coyotes to some degree from our farms.	
Esquipula C. Vigil Cundujo, New Mexico	It is not the drought that is harming the Cundujo Allotment but the trespassing.		I suggest that the allotment be properly marked so that we can be sure whether or not there are any trespasses.			
Coopers & Myers DR Ranch Continental Divide, New Mexico	Good			Hunter and fishermen should be told to take care of ranchers' gates. Roads should not be made over grasslands.	We need to exterminate the varmits with 10-80 or cyanide gas guns.	Coyotes wouldn't kill my calves.
James Ogden Loving, New Mexico	Nearly stable with the exception of increased shrubs and brush and serious damage and neglect from roads of all types.	Lower quality grasses have replaced so-called "ice cream" grasses.	The main cause for grass cover loss in our area has been roads and trails.	It is imperative that county, State, and private road builders be made to prevent this erosion.	Oil companies need to build roads when they hit a dry hold. Major oil companies have cooperated but independent operators have not.	
Walter Greeman Sante Fe, New Mexico	Good since the Taylor Grazing Act by comparison. Limited BLM funds have meant water development, pasture fencing and conservation have had to be borne by the users.	Since grazing Act, lands will support more wildlife, and provide protein food.	Ranges that need improvement include eroded areas, areas where water development needed to improve distribution of wildlife and livestock, brush control where mesquite, greasewood, cedar and other noxious weeds have made land unproductive.	Same as above.	Priorities should be 1. Grazing, 2. Wildlife, 3. Energy Development, 4. Recreation, and 5. Conservation.	Guarantee of high protein food. Natural wildlife habitat and future wildlife population. Energy needs for country. Conserved water supply.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interest (cont.)						
R. A. Canning Capitan, New Mexico	Good to excellent in my area. We have no oil, gas, mining activity or commercial timber and our main resources are grass and wildlife. Over 23 years I have seen conditions improve	Satisfactory. I would have no personal benefit from any changes. The area is valuable in grazing, wildlife, and recreation.	None in our area. Other areas need better management where there is oil and gas activity, mining, and timbering.	Control, not elimination, of predators so that we have more deer and antelope.	Grazing, wildlife, and recreation.	I would feel I was doing my part to preserve national resources. New Mexico citizens would benefit from food and fiber as well as having a beautiful area
Esquiel Conzales Ribera, New Mexico	On my leased 975 acres most acreage has rocks, arroyos and thick pinon and juniper. Grass in winter is approximately 20 per cent of a normal year. I average 7 animal units per year.	I only derive the benefit of grazing one animal unit with a lease charge of $178 per year and the low price of cattle will certainly make it a loosing situation.	There's a need for developing livestock water by drilling a well for which I applied two years ago. I haven't yet received an answer.	I recommend that the only other use other than grazing be wildlife. I do not agree to any other land use.	The first priority should be grazing and wildlife use second.	If the grazing fee is reduced the livestock producers will minimize the losses during bad years.
Ralph Rainwater Cattle Rancher	I have a lifelong experience in producing beef from land that cannot be cultivated.	I realize that the land is the basis of my business and I do not intend to misuse or mistreat it.	If the Federal government would give me more tenure and more freedom on lands I could improve them and at the same time produce more beef.			The rancher is the only hope for continued production of human food from otherwise non-productive lands.
Rod Hille Truth or Consequences, New Mexico	Overall trend is upward to a more productive state since the Taylor Grazing Act. . In community allotments the trend is not as favorable.	The personal guardian feeling some ranchers have had for the ranges has been discouraged by BLM and public opinion. Ranchers live in fear of losing allotments by laws, policies and high grazing fees. Government employees who don't live on the soil but in an urban environment can't reproduce the kind of management of the ranchers, who	I feel that identifying large specific ranges would detract from the many small areas scattered throughout national resource lands that need consideration.	Most policies and programs which improve grazing land improve multiple use considerations. A stable tenure policy with equitable grazing allotment fees would encourage far-sighted conservation and permit investment of private capital. Other users should, like grazing users, be required to abide by policies and laws of BLM or similarly have their privileges revoked.	We have to use soil and water to its fullest potential. I'd favor higher priorities to structures as dams to improve vegetation and water utilization of the range, lower priorities for structures as roads which do not. Time and red tape for improvement permits should be cut since these are obviously beneficial.	

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interest - (cont.)						
Herbert M. Corn Roswell, New Mexico	Excellent to poor depending on the weather rather than management. A late fall would provide good winter feed and spring range recovery.	Decrease of game and fowl due to predators. Decrease in lamb and calf crops due to drought and predators. Brush control and control of poison weeds are major problems.	I'm not prepared to comment on specific ranges. Some need more brush and weed control; others need planting for erosion control. Plantings need scheduling to take advantage of seasonal conditions.	Improvement for multiple use should relate to suitability of land. If multiple use is feasible, economic impact demands should get first consideration. Accessibility and capacity to provide sufficiently for all uses should be at the top of the list	Food and fiber should start priority list. Sheep, goats and cattle are a good combination according to range forage. Some ranges may provide better for cattle, others for a combination. Uncontrolled wild horses and burros could become dangerous.	Ideal management would bring about better grazing, plentiful game, fish and fowl and protection of livestock from predators.
Jackson Villereal Alcalde, New Mexico	We had a very dry summer this year.	It had an effect on grazing.	Sabstian Martin Grants	Reseeding and waters	Get rid of wild dogs and coyotes	We would have more grazing and more cattle.
Feliciano Perea Jose Andes Perea Bernalillo, New Mexico	Fairly good in Bernalillo Community	Nothing to complain about in that respect.	We are having a problem with people riding or racing motorcycles. They			
Mrs. Panzy Jones Dell City, Texas, Rancher in Otero County, New Mexico	Range not written up in AMPs is in good condition varying according to rainfall. BLM has rated the carrying capacity of allotments satisfactorily but I think the rancher can determine when to move livestock more efficiently than BLM.	Good including wildlife, conservation, grazing and future and present needs of American people.	None in my area.	I do not believe an area should be set aside for just one specific group or public purpose such as a primitive area. I think the land can be used for grazing, wildlife, and other purposes. Root planting, damming disturb the soil which rushes up erosion of the lands.	I don't believe any multiple use priorities should be set aside in the range management program. There should not be written and signed AMPs for individual allotments.	No group would benefit solely.
Pablo Pena Grants, New Mexico	We have had a long drought--July '73 to October '74--but most ranges are fair.	My range is in better shape than it has been for a long time because I've reduced grazing. It will build up.	Any range should be grazed only according to the capacity for that year.	Fencing and water facilities would utilize the range evenly. Fees should be charged according to number of head of cattle.		Grazing lands produce beef.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interests (cont.)						
B. G. Porter Farm Bureau Field Service Di Director	Concur in study by Council for Agricultural Science and Technology conclusion: "Most rangeland is better suited to all types of use today than it was in 1950."	Concur in report by Council in Journal of Range Management, chapter 27, 1974, that the alternative to grazing on public lands would waste resources, be less economical and damage economical and social structures of western producers and be costly to meet consumers.	The Public Land Law Review Commission study revealed 73% of Federal rangelands could be improved substantially with intensive management, and that a 76% increase in AUMs each year is achievable.	Value of livestock grazing must be understood through collection of specific data on benefits stockmen bring to the land through water development, maintaining springs and other water facilities, managing vegetative cover, providing fire and emergency service, maintaining wildlife balances, and paying lease and grazing fees.	Grazing by livestock provides one of the most effective and efficient management tools available for development and utilization of resource values.	Production of food and fiber for human use is the most valuable use of many Federal lands.
John Chambers New Mexico Society for Range Management	Much of the land is highly sensitive to man's actions as demonstrated by extensive acreage of eroded and otherwise depleted rangelands.		Proper management depends upon completing land and resource inventories, and provided for. BLM must be funded and staffed considerably above present levels if this is accomplished.	Lands suited to grazing should be developed to achieve forage production potential. Reduced use or complete removal of livestock for many years from some areas is necessary. Lands	The use of range resources must be based upon economic and social decisions compatible with the capabilities of the biological system.	Productivity of the land will be maintained and even enhanced, permitting management emphasis to change with the changing times.
Mark B. Sloan Alamogordo, New Mexico			BLM can help us to better manage the ranch and as long as we are spending tax money to hire them, we should want to get the most out of our money.	To run a ranch properly, you must plan. Droughts, wash-outs, winters, etc., make you adjust your time table. Ten years is short enough to make plans		If we can continue as custodians of BLM allotments we will in the future as in the past keep the grazing land as it is and improve it if possible.
Johnson Stearnes Lincoln County, New Mexico	Federal lands usability has improved since the grazing Act.			The government Bureaus have an over-sensitivity to the need for numberless rules and regulations and compliance therewith and an undersensitivity to the need for a freer free enterprise system.	As conservators and stewards the rancher far outranks the recreation seekers and others who our present society hears the most from.	Long-term leases assure the continued use of the rangeland.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interest (cont.)						
Ezequiel Roel and Sons Questa, New Mexico	Satisfactory	Satisfactory for grazing	Reseed section 21, 22, and 23 on Block #1.	On Block 2, Section 24 need better road condition going up Rio Grand at Arroyo Hondo.	Grazing is our major interest.	Better road conditions will benefit all the people.
Tommy W. Perez, Rancher Deming, New Mexico Chairman, Luna County Planning Commission Supervisor, Deming Natural Resource Conservation District	BLM managed lands are in good shape in the southern area. We have had ample rain and should have a productive spring of 1975. A variety of plants are suitable for grazing and wildlife and although carrying capacities are low we manage with this in mind.	My interests are conservation, wildlife and grazing and through our efforts in conservation, rotational grazing, supplemental feeding. distribution of water and fencing we should be able to maintain our cattle numbers and provide for wildlife for the next two years even with very little rain.	There is always room for improvement.	Grazing units should be evaluated in comparison to adjacent and similar lands considering soil type, altitude, rain and vegetation. BLM and permittees should consult. BLM should hire people familiar with this area. Off-road vehicle use should be discouraged. Individual users should bear improvement costs. Mining areas should be reseeded and returned to natural state. Buggies and motorcycle areas should be defined. Developers and subdividers should be sold to the user to prevent helter-skelter developments costly to municipalities.	My priorities would change in different localities. I don't believe lands should be forced into one use if they are suitable for more. I also don't believe lands suitable for only one use should be forced to other uses. In conservation they are: reduced erosion, then reduced sedimentation of water, increased variety and amounts of vegetative cover to increase wildlife diversity, improved ground water for agriculture, industry and domestic use, sustained flow of major watercourses, good vegetation to reduce temperature and pollution.	My group would be able to stay in the cattle business. There also would be cheaper food, better environment, better recreational opportunities, an adequate supply of energy resources, clean waterways and more usable water.
Alvin Davidson Las Cruces, New Mexico	Fair	Mesa west of Las Cruces from the border to the Uva's could be improved.	BLM could do a better job of protecting the range during drought			
Damiano Romero Albuquerque, New Mexico	There is enough grass and feed for at least 90 head of cattle on the flat land in the Ignacio Chavez Land Grant but I only have a permit for 47 head on the 10 1/4 sections of land.	Because we, the 30 families of Guadlaplet Casa Salazar on BLM land had our petition for water from a flowing well rejected we have to haul drinking water from about 11 miles from home.	The fee has gone pretty high. I think the government wants us to live on ranches. BLM does not help us.			

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interests (cont.)						
Ronald Lucero Rio Puerco Communities	Not much work has been done to prevent loss of valuable acres; thousands of them in this valley. The river has almost ruined its banks.		The fast running Rio Pueroco eats up tons of good top soil as do its hundreds of tributaries.		Wildlife will move on if there aren't good waters. Better cooperation and bet ter investigation procedures from BLM are needed.	
Dave Farr	Parts of state are dry, parts in good shape because of rain and snow. One can't tell by the state of the range what lands are BLM and what are privately owned.	Severe drought on private and BLM lands has been hard on everyone.	In Catron County we've had some overgrowth of pinon and have asked it to be eliminated. When there's a fire there, BLM ought to let it burn so long as it doesn't get out of hand.	Respect for other people's property--how you achieve it I don't know. But gates are left open; windmills are shot up; it rubs you the wrong way. BLM should adopt a fee formula to reflect production costs, cattle prices. BLM has too large a staff. We don't	Many N.M. areas are best suited for raising beef, running sheep. Using the lands this way means raising protein food that's vital to the nation. Livestock use ought to have priority.	
Louis O. Torres Taos County	Range conditions in Taos County near the Tres Piedras are poor and should be improved.	There have been cases where ranchers have been cut up to four sections of land from their allotment and never offered other pasture. The permittee winds up being cut down in either time or use of his animal units.	We have asked for range improvements and told there's no money allocated since our grazing areas are mostly scattered pieces of land. BLM concentrates on its big lots. We feel small lots also should be considered.		We feel everybody should get equal treatment on public lands. Ranchers need permits and so should hunters, pinon pickers, wood haulers, picnickers or whatever.	A permit to go onto public land would benefit the rancher as well as the general public.
Ben Cain Truth or Consequences, New Mexico	Good, depending on amount of rainfall.	We lack the authority to deal with the public.	Sierra County ranges need more erosion control.	Need more enforced laws. Also need 10-year leases and flexible fees.	Grazing should be Number one.	Survival for the rancher. Lease money for schools should interest citizens of New Mexico.
Manuel A. Martinez Arroyo Hondo	Water is my greatest problem. Sometimes I have to hunt my stock water for six months which is my complete season. A well on my allotment would help considerably.		There should be good stock tanks on BLM land. Wells should be drilled. Range grasses should be planted.	Trails should be worked to the river on the gorge on the upper Rio Grande Resource area.	Priorities I consider in our range management are water facilities, range improvement, fencing, stock tanks, grass planting, damming of Arroyos, control of predators.	Stray livestock should be controlled. Hunters should respect others.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A -- Livestock Interest (cont.)						
Florence Martin Socorro, New Mexico			The White Sands Missile Range's closure to grazing affects 90 ranchers. It should be opened to grazing.	Rehabilitation of a resource is a starting point for effective management. The White Sands area is virgin grass which needs grazing.	Multiple use is practiced on a limited scale in the missile area with 3,000 hunters allowed in each fall and 219 square miles open at all times to recreation.	
Kelley Stephenson Carrizozo, New Mexico	As to my permit land 8,000 acres -- the range is excellent and improving yearly. We've applied seasonal use and had a natural reseeding of grasses and weeds.	The carrying capacity has increased a great deal.	I'm very much concerned over the promiscuous travel over our pastures we are required to permit. It damages BLM lands and our own private property. The Wild Horse and Burro Act has created an impossible situation.	I'm sure yearly range appraisal would benefit all parties. There are years when the carrying capacity increases and should be utilized. The bad years should also be appraised accordingly.	The rancher is the only one who pays for the privilege of using BLM lands and it seems we can't even question the people prowling over BLM lands which is unrealistic when the pastures are stocked with cows and calves.	
Phelps White III Chaves and Lincoln Counties	Generally good BLM range though not as good as contiguous private lands.	Wildlife is better cared for on private lands. Soil and water conservation better on private lands, grazing more efficient on private lands. The country suffers from government managing more poorly than private citizens.		Grazing users are caretakers and BLM should recognize this and rely on their advice for soil and water conservation, predator problems, game management and other problems.	The grazing users should be utilized in bettering private lands. Multiple uses should be judged according to each specific instance. Nutritional welfare should be given top priority. Predators are a serious problem and BLM should support grazing users efforts with them.	
Rudy Gutierrez Rio Puerco Livestock Association Cuba, New Mexico	Fair to good, some spots excellent in northwest part. Areas that need improvement get heavier use because of lack of permanent water developments. Trailing to distant water holes creates imbalanced grazing and erosion. A BLM crew for fencing would help. Condi-	Conservation of resources is a must. Grazing is the only way to harvest vast amounts of grasses and plants. Ecologists, hunters, haulers, campers are creating the biggest problems in erosion, garbage dumps, fire hazards, leaving gates down, stealing, cattle rustling and vandalism. They	Ranges covered by heavy trees should be chained. Ranges covered by sagebrush should be sprayed and reseeded. Permanent water developments would contribute to grazing distribution. Fencing should be relocated.	There should be an effort to instruct the public in preserving rather than destroying natural resources. More public awareness is necessary.	Rather than a priority use for multiple use, we suggest a permit system for whatever use. Numbers of people in a given area can be controlled by the number of permits given.	Improvement of the range, cutting down on abuse of facilities, less vandalism, and enhanced economic production of beef.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group A - Livestock Interest (cont.)						
Jose Ramon Medina Chimayo, New Mexico				Brush cutting and reseeding. Improvement of fences. Tanks for water storage. Flood dikes south of the Santa Cruz River.		The community
D. Perrano Cansilon, New Mexico			Water development and access to the topo of mesa known as Black Mesa.			Improvements for the benefit of wildlife as well as to improve the conservation
G. W. Coupland Socorro, New Mexico	Very good. BLM has been active in this area and contributed toward improved conditions but as always, moisture is the major factor		Expansion of BLM management programs are not necessary and would be an unnecessary taxpayer expense.		Too much money is being spent in areas of recreation and other uses which are not economically feasible.	
Group B -- State and Local Government Officials Public Institution						
Virginia Yearley New Mexico Association of Counties	Substantially increased returns to counties over past few years indicate good range conditions, although counties are not adequately compensated for services.			County officials do not want to see grazing jeopardized and believe the current program with BLM and the livestock industry working together will continue to improve conditions. County	Multiple use priorities should be considered on all public lands and priorities assigned to lands suited for specific uses.	
Bill Ljungahel Extension Livestock Specialist New Mexico State University Dept of Animal Range & Wildlife Sciences. Quoting from Journal of the Society of Range Management			Loss of products from grazing would increase scarcity of feed, meat, wool. Eliminating grazing would require a shift of animals to other lands. More animals on non-federal land would require more intensive private use, dependence on feedlots. Small communities would suffer most.	Planned grazing restores protective vegetational cover.	Vegetative cover reducing accelerated erosion and improving animal habitats.	

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group B -- State & Local Government Officials Public Institution (contd)						
Robert Henard County Extension Agent New Mexico State University	In Lea County, good. Permittees take care of the land.	There is some invasion of mesquite causing wind and water erosion and some sand dunes are developing.	Invading plants will continue to increase soil erosion and decrease the carrying capacity of the land.	Control range invading plants, thus reducing wind and water erosion. Increase forage production. Increase cover and feed for wildlife and decrease cover for predators.	Priorities that should be considered would be grazing, oil and gas production and recreation.	All groups would benefit. Natural resources would be conserved, soil and water erosion would be increased and wildlife population would be increased.
J. Lewis Merritt Chairman, Macho-Roswell Natural Resource Conservation District	BLM ranges have remained stable in most cases and have improved in some instances since BLM management began. Drought in past years has affected production; however, there has been ample moisture on 80 percent of BLM lands which should be suitable for grazing.	Increase in wildlife and livestock from good management and sufficient moisture.	Areas heavily infested with brush.	We request reference to the Chaves County Comprehensive Land Use Plan and suggest guidelines compiled by local citizens and representatives of city, State and Federal governments be followed. BLM should utilize soil conservation service information when considering areas to be designated for off-road vehicles.	Priorities should be placed on Type III lands for installation of conservation practices to prevent erosion by wind and water, to aid in wildlife and livestock distribution by watering facilities and fencing and to aid underground water recharge and brush eradication. There should be intense predator control.	Benefits will accrue to local, State and national economies. Land Use and Soil Survey plans will save the land for agricultural and wildlife uses.
Ronald Meyer Agriculture Appraiser				Most ranching units include State, Federal and private lands and leases are included in the fair market value of the estate--50 percent of the deed value. BLM must recognize the ten year lease.		The longer leases allow a toehold for merchandising.
Sterling M. Carter Chairman, Sierra County Board of County Commissioners	In excellent condition in this part of the state due to recent moisture and to some extent to BLM management.	Tend to boost the general economy of the area. Allow livestock ranges to be fully stocked and therefore for livestock on tax rolls for poor small counties such as Sierra County.	I know of no ranges needing additional improvement, in fact, it is my opinion that it is now time for a reduction in the amount of time, money spent by BLM.	Less emphasis should be spent on the nonproductive uses and more priority should be given to feasible uses, i.e., the type use that will pay for itself or at least a portion of the cost.	Same as above.	If priority were set on productive uses it would increase the livestock tax roll which would accrue to the county. Livestock is the major business in this area.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondenta	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group B -- State & Local Government Officials Public Institution (contd)						
Edward Nunn, Jr. District 3 Grazing Board	Current management plans are not any more successful than original Taylor Grazing Permits.	Wildlife receives the same treatment as livestock for the most part at permittee's expense. Ranchers practice conaervation to protect their investments.	This should be done by District BLM offices and District Advisory Boards and the individual permittee.	It seems that the men who live and work on these lands can best guide the practices of program designed to maintain the land for all the people.		Majority of ranchers reduce herds during drouth and rest ranges when it is possible as a means of economic livelihood. Everyone enjoys the beauty of the land especially those of us who live there.
Don H. Chappel Las Cruces, New Mexico Dona Ana County Extension Service	Very poor	In certain areas this range should not be used for year-round grazing. Grazing should be allowed only when grass is available and removed when 60 percent of the grass has been grazed.	All of Dona Ana County.	Allow grazing only in late summer and fall when grass growth allows it as in 1974. BLM should improve its management and do it correctly or sell the land.	Grazing, recreation, hunting, fishing camping. Marked areas for use rotated in cycles.	The range grasses would gradually improve and eventually could provide red meat more efficiently.
GROUP C Wilderness and Conservation Societies						
Dave Weingarten, Albuquerque Wildlife Federation	We are puzzled at this request for comment on range conditions. Perhaps you are seeking support to overcome the well entrenched political factions of the livestock industry who believe the public lands are for their exclusive use. BLM, we are sure, is aware of the conditions. The majority of the lands are poor. In some instances palns by BLM may improve the land	Poor range is detrimental to watersheds, wildlife, the future of the livestock industry and recreation. Over-grazing and over fire protection have combined to allow detrimental changes. Trees and shrubs have invaded open grasslands and ponderosa pine forests causing perennail waters to disappear.	Rio Puerco drainage is an example of depleted conditions due to overgrazing. Deep gullies and sparce grass cover along the Rio Puerco. Short BLM personnel tenure.	Withdraw depleted ranges from livestock use. Allotments should be under a management plan as soon as possible. BLM has been in existence since 1934 and this still is not accomplished. Plans should include class of livestock, season of use, safe carrying capacity considering wildlife needs and range improvements compatible with other uses. Government should pay so that livestock owners can't claim vested rights.	Lack of a National Land Use Plan has created problems that require livestock and wildlife to remain high in priority. Grazing should be compatible with other land uses	The interest of the total society will benefit.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

GROUP C Wilderness and Conservation Societies Continued	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
David Foreman, Field Representative Wilderness Society	New Mexico range has been severely overgrazed.	The composition of range plsnts has changed dratically from vigorous grassland to worthless creosote flats, especially in the southern part of the state. There is widespread gully and sheet erosion. Siltation has downgraded water quality, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas and has lessened the number of livestock the land can support	Proper grazing practices and reasonable numbers of livestock must be achieved on national resource lands as soon as possible	BLM must make unpopular decisions based on research by qualified scientists and range managers. Watersheds must be redeemed; erosion checked; water quality restored; creosote, mesquite and other plants controlled.	The livestock industry must make short term sacrifices for long term gains. Proper grazing would restore a healthy range which may be the answer to the sick range livestock industry	Beneficial in the long run to all interests--more wildlife, silt-free waters, more eventual grazing with less damage to the land
Brsnt Cawkins, Member Executive Committee of Sierra Club, Rio Grande Chapter	Mixed. Some areas have improved over 30-40 years. Others definitely have not.	Mixed	Those adjacent to the Wild River section of the Rio Grande near Taos. These are infested with sage and should be improved. It's an example of depleted range in which excessive vegetation has established itself and which is not productive. Because of overgrazing there is airborne dust, erosion to roads, public facilities, pipelines etc.	BLM should establish recreational carrying capacities for its lands, should encourage permanence in the field office, and you need more people for enforcement. For example the malpais is hunted every weekend and BLM doesn't have the people to stop it	There should be multiple use priority including recreation. Because of the range background of BLM there are duties going undone. The malpais is hunted, petrified wood is not protected, etc.. There are hunting and other recreational uses which do not proaper in areas where range is depleted. Whoever--rancher, motor motorbiker, hiker, hunter--is depleting the range must be stopped	Everyone should benefit. We can increase the productivity if we make changes where changes are necessary
A. D. Brownfield, Jr. Chairman, Natural Resource Conservation Commission	Improvement in the range has occurred in recent years		BLM should not assess on a State-wide basis without consideration of individual performances. More attention should be given to spotty individual problems.	BLM is too slow in surveying and evaluating range conditions. Inventories still show poor conditions where vast improvement has been made. BLM ought to reevaluate grazing period dates to fit correlation with local conditions.	Multiple-use priorities ought to be considered but we are plagued by organizations and recreational groups who have no concept of the fragile nature of much of the public lands. Grazing interests frequently are the best practicioners of land management.	

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

GROUP C Wilderness and Conservation Societies Continued	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
William H. Bishop, President New Mexico Conservation Co-ordinating Council	Range conditions are always relative to weather and that was poor this year. A dry spring and sparce rain were responsible for poor forage production.		Some areas, like Mescalero Sands in the Roswell District are not suitable for livestock and have great potential for natural area designation. BLM should know range conditions so well it should not have to ask the public.	BLM personnel move so often they subsidize the moving industry. Agency is undermanned, lack proper authority. Allotment management plans will help if implemented through range scientists, soil scientists and wildlife biologists	Land grazing is finite, qualitatively and quantitatively. Good range management for a particular species. We cannot abuse land and expect it to provide livestock forage, stable watershed or sound wildlife habitat	With allotment management plans carried through--not just slapdash--range conditions can be improved.
Larry Caudill, Past President New Mexico Conservation Co-ordinating Council	Poor to scattered. By historical accounts the land has deteriorated extremely from what it was 100 years ago, mostly as a result of extreme overgrazing in the post Civil War era.	Adverse for all present users. Perhaps some benefit to watershed and wildlife.	Along the Rio Grande between Taos and tres Piedras, east and west of Truth or Consequences, east of the Bosque deApache Wildlife Refuge, where I have personally determined near solid stands of snake week and little else growing.	Better management that is not going on now. Rehabilitation wherever possible. Example: western wheat grasses replacing sagebrush--this yield up tp800% mo more forage. Fire ecology should be practiced to let scrub be killed off.	BLM lands are public and the public has legitimate interests in their management despite intense proprietary feelings. Public should be allowed access except when erosion may result. Vehicles should be restricted to roads. First priority should be watershed	
John Bartlit, State Chairman New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water	Vary among locations. Some southeastern tracts are healthy despite frequent drought and other areas in the San Juan Planning Unit and near the wild river are in poor or declining status.	Additional water pollution in slit is a consequence of poor range conditions and some windblown dust originates in unhealthy range	BLM lands adjacent to the Rio Grande Wild River and near Cebolla, N. M. current conditions are typified by big sage infestation and a lack of range grass	Sage reduction can be accomplished even if it takes place initially on small, carefully monitored areas. We believe that a recreation carrying capacity should be established for most BLM lands.	Top priority should be given to identifying and reducing abuses which have an irreversible or very long-term damaging effect. Runoff in ungrazed watersheds has been about 30 per cent less than in grazed.	We belive our recommendations would give the most reliable long term economic return and that economic disadvantages and burdens of management could be minimized by prompt action.
Belva Christenson Four Corners Wilderness Workshop, Shiprock, New Mexico	The Four Corners Wilderness Workshop did not address the questions specifically but presented a statement which essentially says: Much of the public land has been abused by overgrazing causing destruction of vegetation and serious soil erosion. BLM should survey its lands and determine the conditions that exist. Good management must consider all uses possible on each area through careful inventory. Lands with deep soil have good grazing potential. In rough areas wildlife and recreation should be given priority with light or no grazing. We strongly object to destruction of multiple use values by oil companies and mining, particularly in exploration. Grazing management itself should be directed toward sustained yield of high quality vegetation and soil maintenance, to the benefit of everyone--watershed, big game, outdoor recreation. Management requires careful control of livestock numbers and periodic land rest.					

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

GROUP C Wilderness and Conservation Societies Continued	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Thelma Honey, Executive Director New Mexico Wildlife Federation	Range condition are poor due to low rainfall. Numbers of grazing livestock should be reduced at once. Proper management would have prevented much of the deterioration of the range. When the land is over-grazed it is permanently damaged through erosion and becomes desert.	Loss of wildlife habitat, slit moving into streams and destroying fisheries and if allowed to go far enough, deterioration of the land to the point it is worthless desert.	Areas of overgrazing exist throughout the state but particularly in the San Juan County areas. Much of the overgrazing occurs on land grazed by the Navajos south of Farmington who evidently have no controls over numbers of livestock.	True multiple use would consider benefits to various uses in dollars and numbers of people who use the land for different activities Grazing might support one family for several thousand acres. While income would be considerable, it might be less than that spent in the area by several hundred hunters. (Interior puts dollar figures to use for value of an area and in many areas these values from hunting, fishing, picnicking, etc are far greater than the dollar value of grazing.	Wildlife, soil conservation. other recreational uses such as off-road vehicle use, bird watching, photography, sight seeing, etc. should be considered in the range management program.	Benefits would be equal to all users of the public resource lands. Controlled grazing would improve the land for all purposes as would soil conservation management. More wildlife would be present, grazing conditions would improve, water ways would be clear, dust would be reduced and the land would be in in condition to be enjoyed by the increasing population we do, after all, own the land.
GROUP D Financial Institutions, Realtors						
Ted Bonnell, Ban' Securties, Inc., President			Our 12 institutions are experiencing tremedous difficulty in financing ranch operations because of unstable cattle prices and the uncertain status of BLM permits comprring a large portion of N.M. ranching units. Because 10-year permits are curtailed and many management decisions taken away from the ranchers, the institutions are not making loans.	BLM should realize rancing is a long term endeavor.	Ranchers' management as it has been practiced has been beneficial to game through water development, fencing, salt	A successful livestock operator is essential to feed the world. A substantial number of years are required to establish a profitable, productive operation

Similar comments were made by other representatives of financial institutions including: Jack Malone President, First National Bank, Clovis, New Mexico; Bill De Soto, American National Bank, Silver City; J. H. Rhea, Senior Vice-President First National Bank, Roswell; Jim Henie, President Albuquerque Production Credit Associations (speaking for five credit associations); Sherwood Culberson, Ninth Farm Credit District, Farm Credit Banks of Wichita; Gene Buescher, President Realtors Association of New Mexico; Vonnie Jasper, Federal Bank Associations of Rosewell, Las Cruces and Albuquerque.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group E - Other Interests						
Lewis L. Cunningham President, Prairie Dawgs Alamogordo, New Mexico		We believe approved and supervised off-road events as the one our club held with the excellent help of Mr. Charles Hodgin of the Las Cruces office can be held with minimal damage to the land or environment.		Obviously, areas could be damaged by off-road vehicles, but to forbid any type event on BLM lands would deprive many people from enjoying land that is public property.	We think BLM lands should be open to the public and not restricted to the grazing permit holder. Areas that are abused could be regulated or closed. This seems preferable to closing all lands.	
Thomas B. Thornton President Carlsbad Sportsmen's Club, Carlsbad, New Mexico	Poor. With few exceptions rangeland consistently is overgrazed.	Degradation of the environment, loss of beauty and life. Drastic reduction in game and non-game wildlife. Degradation of quality and quantity of water due to erosion, siltation and ruin of watershed.	Most ranges in southeastern New Mexico. Some areas, particularly south of Malaga, have been almost completely barren for 20 years.	Fenced test plots for control data. Balanced predator control plan. Pipeline corridors and controlled road network to include closing of excessive roads. Natural gas pipelines are so numerous and helter-skelter need is urgent. Develop caliche pits only in BLM designated areas so scars are not visible. Require pit operators to level and grade them and drill sites so they will collect water for cattle and wildlife. Leave sufficient vegetation to insure moisture and erosion control. Build access roads for public use including all weather roads to high recreation.	Priorities include laying pipeline corridors, readjudicating license use, inventory and protection of archaeological sites and caves. Require year-long water maintenance for wildlife where possible. Inventory archaeological sites to prevent destruction by pipelines. Inventory caves and lay cave protection plans. Readjudicate license use to bring it in line with actual use and adjust fees through bidding. Build roads and mark trails to inaccessible areas.	Would give all citizens equal access to benefit from public lands. Would return lands to natural state before overgrazing, thus returning them to productive use. Would preserve wildlife for hunters and non-hunters.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Group E - Other Interests (contd)	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
John F. Armstrong Vice President, El Paso Electric Company		BLM has been cooperative in the past in granting permission for electric lines across BLM lands and we expect this to continue.			Multiple use of any land must include provisions for electric companies to install facilities like electric transmission or distribulines on routes satisfactory to land users.	
Mrs. Eldon G. Fleck Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Sciences, Inc.	Many miles and much money is represented in the outdoor hobby of "rockhounding" but the land that can be used is decreasing.	"Rockhounds" are not able to get to the land.	In the Cabezon Peak area off Highway 44 out of Bernalillo and west of San Ysidro. Although a variety of fossil, agate and minerals exists here, the access road apparently is on land grant and the owners come out with guns when cars approach. Some alternate road or some concession to the owners should be made	When monies are allocated to a program, they should be set aside at the same time and adequate personnel should be available to follow through, take care and oversee.	Unequivocal authority should be given to Bureau people to open access roads on which a special interest group may want to call public lands "my property." I would hope that the relations between the public and the lessee could ever be improved. Our clubs feel there should be multi-purpose use of public lands for outdoor recreation for everybody. There should be a proportionate amount of land set aside for wildlife, conservation, grazing, wilderness, hiking and more.	
Eliu E. Romero Attorney at Law, Permittee	Land has been neglected, forgotten and abused. The Federal Government has chosen to ignore this tremendous resource. BLM staff is burdened with overseeing this land with too few personnel. Withdrawal of funds for fencing, seeding, erosion control and similar projects is a sinful chapter in our recent past.	Continuation of the present condition would lead to extreme deterioration of top soil, uncontrolled erosion, destruction of the little bit of grazing that remains and minimized wildlife habitat.	These conditions prevail west of the Rio Grande in Taos County.	Decrease numbers of stock. Add personnel if necessary. Look into erosion control through scientific methods. Treat the area with care and solicitation as a precious resource.	The first priority should be to restore soils to productivity. Now they provide little or no use to anyone.	To future generations.

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Group E - Other Interests (continued)						
Milo M. Conrad Albuquerque, New Mexico	Range has been overgrazed so long people think this is a natural situation. They don't link this with the blowing dust in the spring.		Siltation of streams, rivers, etc.	Some grass should be allowed to go back into the soil for top soil perpetuation. Some lands may need several years rest. Some outstanding natural areas on BLM lands in New Mexico should have official classification and protection and hopefully will be placed in the Wilderness Preservation system.	Livestock grazing in these areas should be tended from horseback. Motorized vehicle operation should be curtailed. Water developments should be compatible with ultimate Wilderness Classification.	
William C. Schauer Attorney at Law			Under the present Act, there is a procedure that should be adequate to determine whether a ranch is being operated properly or whether it is being abused.	If a ranch is operated properly, there is no need for additional personnel laws and regulations This should be determined unit by unit. Most ranch loans are for long periods of time and the financial institutions only will make loans with reasonable assurance that leases are for a period of years.	I would urge that BLM not be stampeded by the cries of the environmentalists because only on a fact basis can it be determined if a ranch is being operated properly.	
Graham Holmes Navajo Tribe	There's not too much grass anyplace although it is better where there is rain and some places have more salt.	There are still Indian families that wander about at times, stay in the same place at times, tending and subsisting upon one band of sheep.	They would like to talk about range management, land management, land consolidation and ownership.	Indians have dealt with government longer than most and they want to own the land but they are willing to discuss management and want to consolidate their	The Navajo people are now engaged in a plan of their own. They are concerned about what the heavy hand of government will do to the planning since in the past the input of Indians has not been strong.	

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Office of Governor, Olympia, Washington	Good or better	Interest not threatened by present range conditions	No particular area	Most ranches in Washington approaching highest level of management	No	Diligently attempt to assure BLM lands are adequately identified and public access is not restricted. 7. Increased multiple use
Oregon Environmental Council	Unsatisfactory	Directly affects personal and public values and benefits	Allotments now supporting sagebrush, cheatgrass, rabbitbrush, etc.	No. There is no existing valid evidence proving the beneficial effect of grazing	Yes. Keep grazing use below amount of forage annually grown. Complete closure necessary to rehabilitate devastated watersheds	Flow of clear usable water, free of sediment. Safeguard habitat from grazing damage by livestock 7. To restore the former productivity of the national resource lands
Oregon Extension Service	Fair to poor	Directly affects economic and social benefits to the state and the nation	Large brush areas and areas that could be reseeded	Yes. All three alternatives are viable depending upon the circumstances	Other methods may be better but may embrace the alternatives listed under Number 4	Priorities are dictated by the specific land being managed. On most lands it is desirable to integrate use. 7. Increased livestock grazing improved populations of huntable wildlife increases in recreation and aesthetic benefits
Department of Game, Olympia, Washington	Severe abuse to acceptable	Where abuse has occurred, wildlife and recreation values affect the public	Improve land use and management of small isolated tracts	Yes, if livestock management includes non use by livestock. Must consider cost benefit criteria, env. impacts, etc.	In many areas greater values may be achieved by not permitting grazing	Watershed protection soil conservation, wildlife habitat, recreation, agriculture (including grazing) and aesthetics. 7. A management program that meets the public interest rather than any particular agency or individual
National Wildlife Federation	Generally poor	Wildlife water yield and quality	Protection of soil, idigenous vegetation and atreams	With land treatment emphasizing reat to native vegetation	Reduced extractive presaures on vegetation	Highest priority ahould be placed on soil stability, vegetation viability and water quality

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
						7. A higher yield o of all values to society inherent in the public lands
Oregon Cattlemen's Association	Good	Affects the grazing of livestock on public lands	Proper placement of fences. More water development and brush control	Intensive grazing management will improve and keep areas in good condition	A combination of alternatives listed under Number 4	Livestock should have number one priority in most multiple use plans 7. Most benefit to BLM livestock grazing
Division of State Lands	Good or improving	Affects public watersheds	Deteriorated watersheds in central Oregon	Yes, however two major problems- 1) it will be necessary to rehabilitate deteriorated areas,2) BLM needs authority to actively control wild horses numbers	Rehabilitation necessary on deteriorated watersheds	Establish a soil holding vegetative cover for our basic resource soil 7. Improved watershed conditions
Oregon Wildlife Commission Robert U. Mace	Improving, but still has a long way to go	Wildlife is affected both favorably and adversely. Favorable effects are: more forage on both summer and winter ranges, water distribution has increased area available for wildlife, fencing has protected key habitat from excessive wildlife use. Unfavorable effects are: Early turn-in dates reduce forage for mule deer, poor seasonal distribution of livestock results in over-utilization and under utilization which is undesirable for wildlife, poor water distribution of water results in excessive trailing, excessive numbers of livestock deplete vegetation and reduce winter forage.	Keating winter deer range in Baker County, Burnt River winter deer range in Baker County, John Day winter deer ra range in Grant City County, Ward Lake and Oatman Flat allotments in Lake County, South of Clarno in Wheeler County. Along Pritchard and Ruckles Creeks in Baker County, Morgan Creek in SE Baker County. Most of SE Oregon, Brogan Canyon in Malheur County, Soda Mountian, Mill Creek Hyatt Lake, Table Mountian, Howard Prairie, Keno Road, Conde Creek, Camp Creek and Agate Flate	Manage livestock to meet the needs of wildlife, soil, vegetation and water. Management should be based on the productivity of the range	No other alternatives	

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
Members of Oregon District Advisory Boards		Road construction causes harassment of game, fencing has interrupted antelope migrations, spraying of sagebrush adversely effects antelope range and grouse habitat. Over- utilization and damage to riparian habitat				Priority should be given those uses that provide the greatest public benefit
Theodore Conn	Much improved	All forms of wildlife including game and non-game birds and animals	Areas where sagebrush can be removed	Yes, with proper distribution of water development	No better method of mgt., proper water dev., fencing and land treatment. To his knowledge, no other management could be better	Consideration should be given to the economics of the area and the natural flora and fauna. 7. With proper funding wildlife benefits could be improved and enhanced.
Ray Easterday	Favorable	Continued grazing of domestic livestock	Brush control, water developments and more uniform utilization of vegetation	For most part, well managed with water developed	To his knowledge, no other management could be better	Livestock, wildlife and recreation. 7. By knowing livestock and wildlife will have plenty of water
Jack Kittridge	Fair to good	Lack of water affects livestock grazing	High desert in Lake County	With combination of intensive management optimum water dev. fencing and seed	No	Recreation and wildlife should share the cost like grazing 7. Grazing livestock
Jeremich O'Leary	Improved steadily	Affects livestock operations	Revisions in wild horse law are badly needed	With combination of intensive management optimum water dev. fencing and seed	Quite satisfied with present management and the personnel	Reluctant to see changes in present multiple concepts 7. Interested in livestock grazing in awell developed and managed area

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Analysis of Public Input

Respondents	Assessment of Range Condition	Consequence of Present Condition To Your Interest	Need For Improvement To What Degree	Recommendations	In Line With Multiple Use How Can These Be Implemented?	Benefits Accrued To Their Group or Interests
R. J. Steward	Good to excellent	Affects grazing and wildlife	Spray more sagebrush and seed more areas occupied with cheatgrass	With combination of intensive management optimum water dev. fencing and seed	Rest rotation grazing	Livestock use on a planned basic will enchance game habitat 7. Livestock use on a planned basic
Leon Thompson	Good	Livestock operation	Andrews Resource Area and Warm Springs Area - Burns District	With combination of intensive management water dev. fencing and land treatment	No	Livestock grazing; the other interests are free loaders 7. All the public domain being used has been sprayed or seeded
Allan Withers	Improving	Grazing of domestic livestock	Control brush, reseed, fence and initiated grazing management	Too much being spent on management not enough on range improvement	Emphasize water developments for multiple use purposes	Emphasis should be placed on all the possible uses of a piece of land 7. Livestock grazing would be one of the primary factors with wildlife and recreation also benefiting

UTAH

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC INPUT

GROUP A
Livestock Interest

E. Garn Jeffery Representing Jeffery Ranches	This statement did not address the questions. They feel that animals enhance the land -- not only do they make the land look alive and useful, but their waste and decaying carcasses replenish the soil. Humans leave litter and make the land ugly and dirty. Recreation vehicles damage the land, leaving trails that last until erosion takes over. To do away with domestic animals in favor of sportsmen and environmentalists would be a disaster. We favor the multiple use of land, but those who abuse the land should have their privileges taken away.					
Sherman D. Harmer Representing Utah Cattleman's Association.	Improved in the last 25 years.	More livestock feed, better wildlife habitat		More funds for mangement, sage brush and Juniper control, water development, control of predators and rodents.	Control of grazing for the benefit of livestock and wildlife.	Utah's economic growth, benefits all users.
W.W. Cunningham Rancher, Grand Junction, Colorado	BLM has done a good job, the weather is the decision maker	Grazing and wildlife	Control and reseed sagebrush areas	Any good improvement is a benefit to any multiple use concept	Determined according to area	Better range for all
Verne Huser Member State Advisory Board	Very poor, partially as a result of drought, but mostly because of overgrazing for many years	Wildlife suffers by competition with domestic livestock. Too great a pressure on recreational sites because of conditions of other areas.	Area south of Zion National Park. Non-irrigated areas of Sevier Valley, area along U.S. 6-50.	Moratorium on grazing in some areas. Serious attempts toward revegetation. Rotate grazing, limiting numbers of livestock.	Management should be flexible enough to allow adjustment for local seasonal conditions	Better range for livestock and wildlife.
Chester Smith Member Advisory Broad District 4	Poor because of drought	Supplemental feeding of cattle made necessary		Restore chaining and reseeding. Water improvement and fencing	Protect and improve the range	Range improvement will help all
Francis Frazier Rancher Woodruff Utah	Good	Good for wildlife conservation and grazing	You could do more for early grazing on Woodruff and Randolph ranges	Couldn't be too many more improvements	Establish multiple use priorities	Help wildlife and early spring grazing for livestock.
H.W. Cherry Jr. Rancher Salina, Utah	Good as possible under present water conditions		Pinon and Cedar areas		Multiple use is only approach. Livestock and wildlife should have first priority; mining, timber, recreation should be permitted. Stop protecting predators	Better harvest in livestock and wildlife. More food for the country.

UTAH

C. Garnett Player Chairman Local Advisory Board; Member State Advisory Board	Better than they were many years ago			More chaining of pinon-juniper		
GROUP B Wildlife Interest						
Robert W. Thoeson Fish and Wildlife Service	Poor conditions due to overuse	Competition between livestock and wildlife	All major big game winter ranges	Practice multiple use objectives on all suitable ranges	Multiple use priorities should follow sound land use planing	Increased carrying capacity for both livestock and wildlife
GROUP C State Government						
Ben W. Lindsay State Department of Agriculture	Inventory of Rangeland Development Committee shows BLM has 21,500,000 acres suitable for grazing. 15,000,000 could be improved through management. 2,500,000 can be improved by seeding and control of competive plants	Carrying capacity of range can be doubled. Soil erosion re - stricted.	Range between elevation of 5 - 7 thousand feet	Extensive spraying and chaining, fencing and water development should follow	Pursue Range development projects. Reseeding and spraying would compliment many of the multiple uses	Less public pressure on a few desirable areas. More livestock, less erosion, 100% increase in forage. More income for ranchers
GROUP D Other Industry						
Page Edwards Foote Mineral Company		None		Review recent rules and regulations relating to the use of off-road vehicles -- not compatible with multiple use		More realistic regulations would further Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970
GROUP E Wilderness						
Clifton R. Merritt Director of Field Services, Wilderness Society		Deterioration of BLM lands. Adverse effect on wildlife habitats and quality of watersheds. Destruction of archaeological sites more erosion, less grazing for livestock	Henry Mountains, Escalante Area	Stop development of roads and campgrounds. Wider representation on advisory boards, more public participation, more attention to such multiple use values as watersheds, wildlife, recreation, livestock, wilderness, energy and local and national public interest.	Give a high priority to potential primitive areas -- existing grazing can be accommodated within these areas, but needs better control to prevent overgrazing. Stop chaining and burning of pinon-juniper until futher studies on full effect of practice	
GROUP F Interested Citizens						
Thomas J. Lyons Interested citizen	Mr. Lyons states that the range is violently overgrazed, but better than 40 years ago. He cites Mountain Meadows and Park Valley of highly deteriorated area that were historically lush. He thinks BLM is not oriented toward overall ecological health. Livestock interest should not be subsidized at the expense of the taxpayer when they are in conflict with ecological sense. He feels that chaining is one example of a practice in conflict with ecological values. Wants BLM to become an environmental agency.					

UTAH

GROUP F
Interested Citizens Continued

Stanley B. Mulaik Formerly University of Utah	Some improvements since 30. The carrying capacity of the land is still being exceeded	Erosion and overgrazing		More funds, control noxious weeds. Utah is a desert coutry, heavy grazing should be confined to areas having 30 inches of rainfall.	Take your problems to the public

GROUP G
Other Federal Agencies

Cecil D. Lewis Superintendent, Dinosaur National Monument	Poor to good. Most toward the lower end of the scale	Contributes to maintenance of non-primal vegetation. May result in competition with native wildlife populations. Ranges are more vulnerable to erosion.	Spraying of sage brush could polute Green River and drift on wind into Monument. Chaining would have adverse effect on scenics. Development of Wild Mountain - Diamond area for ORV use may have adverse effect on Monument and on Bighorn Sheep in area. More natural manpulative measures is encouraged. Burn instead of chain sagebrush. Seed with native vegetation. Develop allotment management plans for more of the range. We oppose indiscriminate and extensive predator control.	Look to future in terms of National priorities. Habitat protection should be a high priority. Allow natural processes to function. Consider Wilderness designation in Wild Mountain-Diamond Mountain area.	Would protect natural systems in Dinosaur National Monument.
Vern Hamre US Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture	Not in good condition	Deterioration of soil, vegetation, watersheds, water.		Indentify land capacity and develop sound alternatives for mixes of uses. Seek to properly evaluate input to guide amnagement direction	Must realize that rural communities in Utah are highly dependent on livestock. BLM lands contribute significantly to state's economy. The range program is essential to maintain healthy livestock operation.
Robert I. Kerr Superintendent, Arches and Canyonlands National Parks, Natural Bridges National Monument	Good to fair with spots in poor condition	Use by seasonal migration of wildlife may be directly effected by lack of forage. Aesthetic values impaired	San Rafael Desert, Sand Flat, Green River Flat, Upper end of Spanish Valley	Funding and staff to develop, execute and manage true multiple use concept	Plans should vary with area resources available. Grazing is one of the most valuable and flexible management tools to obtain vegetative responses, but it should be geared to embrace

GROUP G
Other Federal Agencies Continued

					other values.	Well managed BLM lands would serve as a buffer for migratory wildlife and improve watersheds that drain into parks.
Charles A. Budge Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park	Poor condition from drought and over-grazing	Reduces forage, adversely effects wildlife, possible ecological alterations, less beef, less wildlife, more erosion, aesthetic deterioration	Bull Valley, Gorge, Round Valley, Four Mile Bench, Grosvener Arch	Rest rotation, close area to grazing, preventative maintenance	Priorities are Grazing and livestock production, watershed management, recreation, wildlife, wood production, mining	Improved economy. Improved ranges would benefit rancher, watershed management would assure a source of water, recreation would produce revenue, wood production helps the wood industry, control of mineral development minimizes impact and does not detract from visual appearance.
Gordell A. Brown Agricultural and Stabilization Service USDA	Needs improvement	Requires use of emergency livestock feeding program	Needs improvement in general	None	Priorities are grazing, wildlife, recreation	Benefit the entire economy
GROUP H Local Government						
Basil Lay Chairman Piute County Commission	Most of BLM lands in Puite County in poor condition	Better grazing could mean $25 thousand a year to this poor depressed county	Sevier Valley from Circleville to Marysvale, Otter Creek -- Grass Valley area from Otter Creek Reservoir to Kooshaven	Eradicate sagebrush, plant grass, saltbrush and shadscale ets		Increased livestock production, increased forage for wildlife, control erosion and improve water quality and scenery
GROUP I Environmental and other Interest Frank E. Busby	Fair, some excellant to good, a few areas poor	Little usable forage for livestock and wildlife. Soil Erosion	Critical watershed areas, Critical wildlife habitat. Pure stands of sagebrush and pinon-juniper	Brush control, chaining, controlled burning. Interseeding of forbs and shrubs.	Indentify and manage area having unique values for historical, recreational and scenic values. Identify and manage critical habitat for wildlife. Exclude livestock only where grazing would destroy habitat. Phase out livestock use where such use woul would destroy the ecosystem. Manage livestock for substained yield of forage. Grazing can be a tool	

GROUP I
Environmental and other
Interest Continued

Thadis W. Box Representing College of Natural Resources	Better than 15 years ago, generally about fair	Less animals	Pinon-Juniper ranges	Burning and other proven practices to reestablish more desirable vegetation	All multiple uses should be considered. However not all uses can be applied to all land. Use should be according to ecological classification	Increase the supply of red meat, better and more diverse hunting, reduce sediment yield, insure water being used in place, more diverse recreation.
Jan Johnson Utah Environmental Center	Below average	Effects the quality of cattle		Multiple use considerations to improve ranges-- reintroduce native grasses through seeding, improve juniper-pinon ranges to sustain dee deer population	Improvement of range would allow portions to be withdrawn for tourism, recreation and wilderness use	General public would benefit
F.A. Barnes Executive Director ISSUE	Poor	Erosion, soil damage, loss of watershed protection, danger of flash floods, loss of forage		Better balance between grazing and mining with other multiple uses. Mining and mineral search should be restricted. Grazing reduced to conform with sustained yield of range. Greater emphasis on watershed, wildlife habitat, recreation and wildlife values. More wilderness and primitive areas. Stop chaining and unnecessary road building. Encourage ranchers to work toward more efficient production of beef -- better breeds of cattle.		
Rolf A. Nelson Representing Utah Water Users Association	Range is over grazed	Need reduction in grazing	Critical area are spotted throughout the State	Enlarge the S&MC Program in areas where erosion exists, develop water	The existing program is good. I do not favor wilderness or primitive areas where water and erosion control is not permitted	Continue providing water to dry areas in State
Frank W. Bohman	Poor condition	Decrease in wildlife, grazing, water, recreation. Increase in erosion, sedimentation		Practice total resource conservation, remove sagebrush and pinon-cedar ets. Use burning instead of chaining. Spray and reseed.	Stop the building of summer homes, reserve range lands for grazing	Increase red meat production, wildlife, better watersheds, better environment
Frank E. Moss U.S. Senator	Utah's rangeland is one of our most negelected resources. Conditions are deplorable from long history of use and misuse			We cannot cutback use for long periods of time, too much of the State's economy is at stake. This is not the time to cut back food production. Improvements must come from intensive management. Water development, fencing, brush control and seeding. The key is the proper management of forage plants		Properly implemented a rangeland improvement program will result in multiple benefits in water quality, wildlife habitat and aesthetic beauty

WYOMING

RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

An assessment has been made of public input into the Range Management Report, but contacts were generally informal and specific contributions were difficult to identify.

Meetings and informal contacts over the past year have not served to identify serious over-use situations, although it is known that they exist in certain areas. Most often these contacts have been at BLM's initiative when the District Managers have recognized an opportunity to improve grazing management. Some of these efforts to "get a fix" on the present situation, delineate problems and develop management plans to effect improvement have been rejected by the livestock operator, wildlife interests, and other concerned groups. Few of these objections relate to poor range conditions. Some livestock operators object to the added cost of range improvements (Government Draw Allotment Rawlins District). Wildlife and environmental groups contend that fences proposed to facilitate livestock management and thus enhance range conditions are detrimental to wildlife (Gold Creek AMP). Livestock operators opposed the Desert AMP because of inconveniences to their historical management practices. These situations are cited because they are representative of problems encountered over the past year.

There are problems in Wyoming related to range conditions that definitely impact wildlife, livestock and wild horse grazing as well as other resource uses. Specific problems are difficult to identify at this time because of authorized non-use. The use not being made by livestock operators because of economic conditions is providing the forage needed for wildlife and wild horse populations. However, livestock operators have expressed a concern about future grazing use if wildlife and wild horse populations continue to increase at the present rate.

In response to BLM management proposals or queries, methods to improve range production or condition in Wyoming have been expressed many times by various groups. Such expressions are related to interests and seldom reflect multiple-use considerations. Environmentalists and wildlife groups generally support maximum forage for wildlife and wild horses, and argue that livestock should be controlled by riders as opposed to fences (Regional Fencing Workshop Meeting)[1] Livestock interests tend to favor vegetative type conversion through application of herbicides to achieve maximum porduction of desirable livestock forage.[2] It must be recognized that there are those individuals in all groups (wildlife, recreation, environmental and livestock) who recognize multiple-use and are strong supporters of the concept.

The range situation and problems, as presently known, have been discussed with the Wyoming Woolgrowers (Nov. 7-9, 1974), Stockgrowers (Dec. 5-6, 1974), Association of Conservation Districts (Dec. 11-13, 1974) and other organized groups. From these, as well as informal contacts with individuals, a reasonably accurate assessment of their respective concerns and viewpoints was received regarding the range program in Wyoming.

1/ Wildlife environmental interests also generally oppose vegetative type conversions through use of herbicides.

2/ Livestock and agricultural interests also advocate additional water development and noxious weed control. Many operators have requested the development of allotment management plans.

Appendix Table No. 1

PRESENT AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS OF WILD HORSES AND BURROS AT THREE MANAGEMENT LEVELS

MANAGEMENT LEVELS

State	Populations	Present Situation1/		Current2/				Intermediate2/				High2/			
				1990		2000		1990		2000		1990		2000	
		Horse	Burro	Horse	Burro	Horse	Burro	Horse	Burro	Horse	Burro	Horse	Burro	Horse	Burr
Arizona	Numbers	115	10,000	0.2	202	0.2	1,879	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1	7
	AUM's	--	--	1.2	1,935	1.2	18,041	0.6	67	0.6	67	0.6	67	0.6	67
California	Numbers	3,000	3,200	13.4	4	26.8	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	AUM's	--	--	161.3	48	322.6	72	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Colorado	Numbers	500	--	4.5	--	6	--	0.4	--	0.4	--	0.6	--	0.6	--
	AUM's	--	--	54	--	72	--	4.8	--	4.8	--	7.2	--	7.2	--
Idaho	Numbers	500	8	9.5	--	50	--	0.7	--	0.7	--	0.7	--	0.7	--
	AUM's	--	--	114	--	600	--	7.8	--	7.8	--	7.8	--	7.8	--
Montana	Numbers	324	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--
	AUM's	--	--	2.8	--	2.8	--	2.8	--	2.8	--	2.8	--	2.8	--
New Mexico	Numbers	7,550	80	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.2		0.2	--
	AUM's	--	--	1.9	--	1.9	--	1.9	--	1.9	--	1.9	--	1.9	--
Nevada	Numbers	20,000	1,000	20	1.4	25	1.8	9.6	0.4	9.6	0.4	9.6	0.4	9.6	0.4
	AUM's	--	--	300	16.8	375	21.6	144	6	144	6	144	6	144	6
Oregon	Numbers	5,265	16	42	--	144	--	3.5	--	3.5	--	3.5	--	3.5	--
	AUM's	--	--	484	--	6,640	--	39.9	--	39.9	--	39.9	--	39.9	--
Utah	Numbers	1,000	50	12	0.4	24	1	12	0.4	24	1	1.4	0.04	1.4	0.04
	AUM's	--	--	144	4.8	288	12	144	4.8	288	12	18.5	0.75	18.5	0.75
Wyoming	Numbers	4,411	20	24.5	--	230	--	14	--	14	--	4.5	--	4.5	--
	AUM's	--	--	230	--	460	--	159	--	159	--	50.4	--	50.4	--
Total	Numbers	42,665	14,374	127	208	506	1,888	42	9	54	10	22	9	22	9
	AUM's	--	--	1,493	2,005	8,764	18,147	523	96	667	103	291	92	291	92

1/ Includes 17,189 horses and 123 burros claimed under Section 5 of PL 92-195. Also includes branded horses which were not claimed and not under a license. Data from A Report to Congress on Administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, June 1974.

2/Units are in 1000.

Appendix Table No. 2

PRESENT RANGE CONDITION AND PROJECTED RANGE CONDITION AT THREE MANAGEMENT LEVELS*

				M A N A G E M E N T	L E V E L S										
State	Range Condition	Present Situation		Current				Intermediate				High			
				1990		2000		1990		2000		1990		2000	
(Acres - Total)	Class	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%
Arizona (11,918 Acres)	Excellent	119	1	238	2	358	3	238	2	596	5	596	5	1,192	10
	Good	834	7	1,192	10	1,430	12	1,192	10	1,788	15	1,788	15	3,933	33
	Fair	4,410	37	4,171	35	4,767	40	5,363	45	5,601	47	5,959	50	4,767	40
	Poor	6,197	52	5,959	50	5,005	42	4,767	40	3,575	30	3,337	28	1,788	15
	Bad	358	3	358	3	358	3	358	3	358	3	238	2	238	2
California (10,000 Acres)	Excellent	100	1	100	1	50	1	100	1	100	1	200	2	1,500	15
	Good	1,100	11	1,000	10	800	8	1,500	15	2,500	25	2,200	22	3,500	35
	Fair	5,000	50	5,000	50	5,000	50	6,400	64	7,400	74	6,000	60	5,000	50
	Poor	3,200	32	3,300	33	3,500	35	2,000	20	--	-	1,600	16	--	-
	Bad	600	6	600	6	650	6	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
Colorado (8,400 Acres)	Excellent	84	1	84	1	84	1	336	4	840	10	1,008	12	1,764	21
	Good	924	11	840	10	756	9	2,100	25	2,772	33	4,620	55	5,628	67
	Fair	4,620	55	4,284	51	4,200	50	4,620	55	4,452	53	2,436	29	672	8
	Poor	2,436	29	2,772	33	2,856	34	1,176	14	252	3	252	3	252	3
	Bad	336	4	420	5	504	6	168	2	84	1	84	1	84	1
Idaho (11,028 Acres)	Excellent	331	3	331	3	331	3	662	6	2,000	18	1,321	12	5,321	48
	Good	2,647	24	2,757	25	2,205	20	3,860	35	5,900	54	6,066	55	5,066	46
	Fair	5,735	52	4,962	45	4,411	40	4,632	42	2,428	22	3,341	30	341	3
	Poor	2,095	19	2,757	25	3,860	35	1,654	15	600	5	300	3	300	3
	Bad	220	2	221	2	221	2	220	2	100	1	--	-	--	-
Montana (9,265 Acres)	Excellent	265	3	926	10	1,852	20	926	10	1,575	17	926	10	1,853	20
	Good	4,451	48	3,799	41	2,965	32	4,447	48	5,003	54	4,448	48	5,374	58
	Fair	3,866	42	3,521	38	2,780	30	3,243	35	2,131	23	3,428	37	1,760	19
	Poor	549	6	741	8	1,112	12	556	6	463	5	389	4	240	2
	Bad	134	1	278	3	556	6	93	1	93	1	74	1	38	1
Nevada (46,834 Acres)	Excellent	702	1	562	1	468	1	843	2	937	2	937	2	2,342	5
	Good	6,089	13	5,620	12	5,386	11	8,524	18	14,050	30	14,050	30	16,392	35
	Fair	25,525	55	23,557	50	22,715	49	28,100	60	24,354	52	24,354	52	23,417	50
	Poor	12,645	27	14,519	31	15,455	33	8,102	17	6,088	13	6,088	13	3,747	8
	Bad	1,873	4	2,576	6	2,810	6	1,265	3	1,405	3	1,405	3	936	2
New Mexico (13,560 Acres)	Excellent	221	2	271	2	678	5	1,445	11	1,627	12	3,656	27	3,797	28
	Good	2,048	15	2,441	18	2,170	16	3,491	26	3,797	28	5,313	39	5,424	40
	Fair	7,003	52	5,560	41	5,153	38	4,897	36	4,882	36	2,793	21	2,712	20
	Poor	3,589	26	4,068	30	3,932	29	3,179	23	2,712	20	1,508	11	1,356	10
	Bad	699	5	1,220	9	1,627	12	548	4	542	4	290	2	271	2
Oregon (14,105 Acres)	Excellent	1,128	8	1,411	10	1,552	11	2,116	15	2,821	20	3,526	25	4,231	30
	Good	2,539	18	2,962	21	3,244	23	4,231	30	4,937	35	7,053	50	7,758	55
	Fair	6,771	48	6,770	48	6,911	49	6,347	45	5,642	40	2,821	20	2,116	15
	Poor	2,962	21	2,398	17	1,975	14	1,411	10	705	5	705	5	--	-
	Bad	705	5	564	4	423	3	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-

Appendix Table No. 2 continued

PRESENT RANGE CONDITION AND PROJECTED RANGE CONDITION
AT THREE MANAGEMENT LEVELS*

State (Acres - Total)	Range Condition Class	Present Situation		MANAGEMENT LEVELS											
				Current				Intermediate				High			
				1990		2000		1990		2000		1990		2000	
		Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%	Ac.	%
Utah (19,700 Acres)	Excellent	--	-	197	1	788	4	591	3	1,379	7	985	5	1,970	10
	Good	985	5	4,728	24	8,274	42	7,092	36	10,441	53	9,850	50	14,972	76
	Fair	10,047	51	7,486	38	5,516	28	6,895	35	3,940	20	4,925	25	--	-
	Poor	7,092	36	5,910	30	3,940	20	3,940	20	2,955	15	2,955	15	1,970	10
	Bad	1,576	8	1,379	7	1,182	6	1,182	6	985	5	985	5	788	4
Wyoming (17,886 Acres)	Excellent	1,234	7	1,073	6	894	5	1,789	10	2,683	15	2,683	15	5,366	30
	Good	2,075	12	1,789	10	1,610	9	3,577	20	5,366	30	5,008	28	9,837	55
	Fair	8,979	50	8,585	48	8,227	46	8,406	47	7,154	40	6,260	35	1,789	10
	Poor	4,543	25	5,008	28	5,366	30	3,577	20	2,683	15	3,577	20	894	5
	Bad	1,055	6	1,431	8	1,789	10	537	3	--	-	358	2	--	-
Bureau Totals (162,696 Acres)	Excellent	4,184	2	5,193	3	7,055	4	9,046	5	14,558	9	15,838	10	29,336	18
	Good	23,692	15	27,128	17	28,840	18	40,014	25	56,554	35	60,396	37	77,884	48
	Fair	81,956	50	73,896	45	69,680	43	78,903	48	67,984	42	62,317	38	42,574	26
	Poor	45,308	28	47,432	29	47,001	29	30,362	19	20,033	12	20,711	13	10,547	7
	Bad	7,556	5	9,047	6	10,120	6	4,371	3	3,567	2	3,434	2	2,355	1

*Acres in 1,000's

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.

Appendix Table No. 3

PRESENT EROSION CONDITION AND PROJECTED EROSION CONDITION AT THREE MANAGEMENT LEVELS

State Total Acres	Erosion Condition Class	Acreage	Present Erosion by %	Management Levels: Current		Management Levels: Intermediate		Management Levels: High	
				Year 1990	Year 2000	Year 1990	Year 2000	Year 1990	Year 2000
Arizona	Stable	431,000	4	3	2	4	5	5	6
10,706,990 ac.	Slight	5,729,000	52	49	46	58	60	65	69
	Moderate	5,057,000	35	35	35	32	30	26	22
	Critical	449,000	8	11	14	5	4	4	3
	Severe	41,000	1	2	3	1	1	0	0
California	Stable	1,230,000	11	9	7	13	15	15	16
10,000,000 ac.	Slight	4,990,000	50	49	47	51	52	50	51
	Moderate	3,250,000	33	35	37	30	28	29	28
	Critical	490,000	5	6	8	5	4	5	4
	Severe	40,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	Stable	924,000	10	5	3	8	11	14	17
8,400,000 ac.	Slight	2,856,000	35	38	35	44	47	49	51
	Moderate	3,696,000	44	38	38	36	33	30	27
	Critical	840,000	10	18	22	12	9	7	5
	Severe	84,000	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Stable	1,486,000	22	32	35	46	50	64	65
7,952,438 ac.	Slight	3,984,000	50	39	34	52	49	35	34
	Moderate	2,129,000	24	27	30	2	2	1	1
	Critical	344,000	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Severe	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Stable	1,297,000	15	12	9	22	22	23	24
9,265,000 ac.	Slight	3,891,000	42	54	50	67	68	67	66
	Moderate	2,872,000	31	20	26	7	7	7	7
	Critical	1,019,000	11	13	15	3	3	3	3
	Severe	185,000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	Stable	2,842,000	8	3	3	7	8	9	10
38,694,000 ac.	Slight	20,517,000	50	43	39	62	65	69	70
	Moderate	13,395,000	36	46	48	28	24	20	18
	Critical	1,918,000	6	8	10	3	2	2	2
	Severe	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Stable	1,069,000	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
13,560,102 ac.	Slight	4,503,000	30	22	17	32	39	48	50
	Moderate	5,391,000	41	42	43	37	36	34	32
	Critical	2,347,000	21	27	30	19	12	5	4
	Severe	251,000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Oregon	Stable	1,347,000	17	16	15	20	25	30	35
8,380,385 ac.	Slight	4,421,000	52	52	52	64	64	64	60
	Moderate	2,415,000	29	28	27	16	11	6	5
	Critical	185,000	2	4	6	0	0	0	0
	Severe	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Stable	1,065,000	5	2	2	3	3	2	2
19,729,000 ac.	Slight	8,188,000	41	59	56	65	67	70	72
	Moderate	7,023,000	36	28	28	24	23	22	21
	Critical	3,314,000	17	11	13	8	7	6	5
	Severe	138,000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Stable	1,073,000	6	3	2	7	8	9	10
17,885,850 ac.	Slight	7,852,000	38	33	30	68	70	73	75
	Moderate	6,367,000	42	44	46	22	20	16	14
	Critical	2,093,000	12	18	20	1	1	1	1
	Severe	501,000	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
Bureau	Stable	12,764,000	9	9	9	13	16	18	20
	Slight	66,931,000	46	46	40	50	58	59	60
	Moderate	50,596,000	35	32	33	30	21	20	17
	Critical	12,999,000	9	12	17	6	4	3	3
	Severe	1,282,000	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Total	144,572,000							

Tabulated from data summarized in IM 74-435, dated 11/5/74, as result of an analysis of July 24 1974 ADP printout.
Figures rounded to nearest % and interpolated where errors were apparent.
12/16/74

GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THIS REPORT

Adjustments in Numbers - Change (increase or decrease) of livestock numbers to conform to the amount of forage produced in an area, considering other multiple uses.

Allotment - An area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of national resource lands but may include parcels of private or State owned lands. The number of livestock and season of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - The amount of forage required to sustain the equivalent of one cow of five sheep for 1 month.

Browse - As a verb, to consume, or feed or eat on (a plant); as a noun, the tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by cattle, deer, elk, and other animals.

Class of Livestock - Kinds of domestic livestock grazing on a range--cattle, horses, sheep or goats, or a combination of these. May be broken down to greater detail such as cows with calves, yearlings, steers, ewes, ewes with lambs, lambs, etc.

Climax - The final vegetative community which emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages and perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.

Crested Wheatgrass - A grass species introduced from the Old World that has proven useful for regrassing areas of the western rangelands for erosion protection and forage production.

Critical Wildlife Habitat - That portion of the living area of a wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species either as individuals or as a population.

Custodial Management - Minor degree of management effort applied to regulating livestock use on a range area. Generally custodial management involves those situations where the public land is a small part of the total grazing area and/or other resource values are limited.

Decreaser - A plant species of the original vegetation that will decrease in relative abundance with continued overuse.

Deferment - Withholding of livestock grazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached, usually maturity of seed.

Distribution - The uniformity of livestock grazing use over a range area. It is affected by water availability, topography and type, and palatability of vegetative species.

Ecosystem - An ecological community considered together with the nonliving factors of its environment as a unit.

Environment - The surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

Forage - Vegetative material produced by plants and used as food by animals.

Frail Lands - Some areas which exhibit low productivity and stability. Surface disturbance readily accelerates erosion of these areas.

Grazing Capacity - The total animal unit months (AUM's) of forage available from an area or areas of forage land during a given period.

Grazing District - An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established pursuant to the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934. Section 3 lands are those national resource lands within a grazing district boundary pursuant to Section 3 of the Act.

Section 15 lands are those national resource lands outside a grazing district boundary pursuant to Section 15 of the Act.

Grazing System - A specific sequence of livestock grazing by designated area to accomplish management objectives.

Habitat - Food, cover, water, and space used by animals during their life cycle.

Herbivore - A plant-eating animal.

Humus - Accumulated debris of plant stems, leaves, and roots, forming the organic material in soils.

Increaser - A plant species of the original vegetation that increases in relative abundance, at least for a time, with grazing use.

Intensity of Use - Amount of vegetation consumed by grazing herbivores, usually measured as a percentage of the annual growth.

Intensive Management - Relative high degree of livestock supervision to meet the multiple-use objectives and constraints on grazing established through the Bureau's planning process. Generally, intensive management is applied through a grazing system established in an allotment management plan.

Interim Management - Generally, the livestock use supervision will remain at the existing level (less than intensive) on an interim basis until the resource planning can be completed and the area designated for either intensive or custodial management efforts.

Invader - A plant species that was absent in the undisturbed portions of the original vegetation but will become established therein under conditions of disturbance or continued overuse.

Litter - A surface accumulation of loose organic debris consisting of freshly deposited or partially decomposed parts of the surface vegetation.

Livestock Operation - The management of an area of land so that a significant portion of the income is derived from the continuing production of livestock.

Management Action - A supervisory decision affecting the manner and method of use of the resources of a land area.

Management Framework Plan (MFP) - Land use plan for national resource lands which provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints for a specific planning area to guide the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource.

Multidiscipline Team - A group of persons who collectively have expertise on all aspects or components of a project or problem to be studied and/or solved.

Multiple Use - Harmonious and coordinated management of the various surface and subsurface resources, without impairment of the land, that will best meet the present and future needs of the people.

National Resource Lands (NRL's) - Public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Nonuse - Is the temporary waiver, usually one grazing season, of grazing use on public lands at the request of the rancher and approved by the BLM.

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) - Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.

Overgrazing - Consumption of vegetation by herbivores beyond the endurance of a plant to survive.

Physiological Needs of Plants - Requirements of vegetation to survive, the need to manufacture food, to replenish food reserves, to produce viable seed, and to have new seedlings become established.

Plant Succession - A change which occurs in the plant community when one plant or a group of plants replaces others in occupancy of the site leading to a climax vegetation.

Plant Vigor - The relative well being and health of a plant as reflected by its ability to manufacture sufficient food for growth and maintenance.

Productive Potential - Represents a practical increase in production resulting from management and rehabilitation efforts.

Programmatic Statement - Provides a broad description of, and the alternatives to, the livestock grazing management program and their impacts on the environment. It serves as a foundation for subsequent environmental analyses and statements that may be required.

Public Participation - A component of the Bureau Planning System providing the opportunity for citizens as individuals or groups to review resource management proposals and offer their suggestions or criticisms of the various alternatives offered.

Range Adjudication - The determination of the qualifications for grazing privileges of the base properties, land, or water offered in support of applications for grazing licenses or permits in a range unit or area, and the subsequent equitable apportionment among the applicants of the forage production within the proper grazing season and capacity of the particular unit or area of Federal range.

Range Condition and Trend - A description of the current status and estimated future improvement or deterioration of the vegetation and soil for a rangeland site.

Range Conservationist - A person trained in the use and management of natural resources in accordance with principles that assure a sustained yield of renewable benefits and values without impairment of environmental quality.

Range Improvement - A structure, action, or practice that increases forage production, improves watershed and range condition, or facilitates management of the range or the livestock grazing thereon.

Regional Economics - Of, relating to, or concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities and services on a regional area basis as compared to a local or national basis.

Rest - Refers to seasonal resting from grazing of a range area to allow plants to replenish their food reserves.

Rest Rotation Grazing - A grazing system providing for sequential movement of livestock from one pasture to another on the basis of allowing for regrowth of vegetation and maintenance of vegetative vigor.

Sedimentation - The action or process of deposition of material borne by water, wind, or glacier.

Seral Vegetation - A stage or level of plant succession which occurs prior to the vegetation reaching the climax level.

Stocking Rate - The degree to which a grazing unit is stocked with livestock, usually expressed in AUM's. The stocking rate may be more or less than the carrying capacity.

Supportive Measures - Structures, actions or practices where objectives or justifications are to increase forage production and utilization, to improve range conditions, or to facilitate management of the range or the livestock grazing thereon; range improvements.

Utilization - The proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Usually expressed as percentage. See also Intensity of Use.

Wildlife - Includes all species of mammals, birds, fish, mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, or their progeny or eggs which, whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burros are excluded.

Wildlife Habitat - All elements of a wild animal's environment which the animal needs to normally and naturally complete its life cycle, i.e., to maintain a healthy life and perpetuate its population through normal reproduction; these elements are usually described as food, cover, water and living space, but included here are all the conditions and items needed to satisfactorily produce the above four elements in the amounts, qualities, and juxtapositions which the animal requires to complete its life cycle.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 627-355/325

s Card

on report prepared for
mmittee on appropriations

r	Division	Date Ret'd
L 837-4963	EPA	SEP 20 '82

DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Denver Service Center

March 3, 1849
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT